BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1823. [NUMBER 1608.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

TRIMBUCK NARAEN a Dufturdar in the Collectorate of the Southern Concan having been convicted of receiving bribes in the execution of his duty in breach of the Regulations of Government, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to dismiss the said TRIMBUCK NARAEN from the situation of Dufturdar, and to declare him incapable of ever serving the Hon'ble Company in any capacity whatsoever.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16th June 1823.

જાહેર નામું

એવોજે તરંમબાઇ નારાયણ દફતરદાર
નીશાનત બસેબાદર દખણ પરાંત કુબણ એ
શાખશે શરબાર નીનોબરી બરતં શરબાર
નો બામેદો તોડીને લાંચખ વી તે એનં
કુપર શાબુત થબાથી જરત બંધ ન
આલી ગામ રનર શાદિબ બાબાદરે અજવા
શા બે શબમાંથી તરંમબાઇ નારાયણ
નરની નોબરી કુપરથી બાર જ બરીને કુ
અકરબબોજે એ શબશને શરબાર કુપની
ની બરશી ચાબરીમાં રાખવો એ બેઇ નથી
રાશતે એ શબશને બદાપી રાખવો નઇ
ના ૧૬ આઇ જુ શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

અણીરબષ

ચેજાને ઞીઘમબષ્ઠબેબ ઘસ્મારણ
નીા ઘ્રઇમગર ઘક્ષબ પ્રંત ઘ્રેન
ા ઘ ઘ્રેમજી બજીત ઘબતાં ષરઘ્ર
બ્રણેત ચેડુબ પ્રંચ ચેતબ્રને લાબ
ર બઘીતબઘબ્યાપલબ ઘ રત ધં
ગાનંઘડ ગપરબરબઠેઘ ઘરઠા
ર ઘરઈબબ્રબ ઘ્રેબષ યાંઠા ઞીઘમબ
બ્રણેબ યાબ ઘસ્મારણજીચે ઘ્રેમજીણી
ન ઞીરબ્રબબ કબ્જમ બ્રનેજીબ્ર ઘ
ચેને ઘ ષરબ્રરપંઠેજીજીચે ઘ્રેબતેણી
ઘ્રેબરબન ઠેષબ્યા બ્રણેબ્ર બણી ષઘઘ
ણાજી ઠેજીબચે નેજીચે ૧૬ ચઠે જી
૧૮23 ઈષબી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A FEW pipes of Fine Old London Particular MADEIRA WINE, from and Co ..... at Rs. 600 per pipe.
. from other houses,
ted from London in
elpomene.....at Rs. 500
w Hogsheads Do.
.....at Rs. 250
ish Claret in Hogs-
.....at Rs. 200
ellent Port, in six
hests..... at Rs. 20 per doz.
(Pints) in 12 dozen
..... at Rs 12 per doz.
at Mr. NICOL'S Office.
Bombay, 21st June 1823.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.
James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Co partnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on TUESDAY next, the 24th Instant, will be continued the Sale by public outcry, by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

The remainder of the English and China plate, Jewellery, plated ware, Military Articles, blankets, boots and shoes, Bengal towels and table Cloths &c.

FRIDAY, 27th INSTANT.

Eleven hundred and fifty Quests of empty ottles and sundry damaged Articles.

M. GRAY,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
21st June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 21st Instant,
ON THEIR PREMISES,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE INSURANCE,
The Rigging, Sails, Masts, Yards, Boats, Anchors and other Stores, landed
FROM THE SHIP
CORNWALL.

N B. Sale will commence at 11 A. M. Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY 23d Instant
AT NOON,
On Account of the Underwriters.
SEVENTEEN BALES OF
DAMAGED
WOOLLEN CLOTH,
AND THREE BALES OF
CANVAS
IMPORTED ON THE
MELPOMENE
CAPTAIN MOWBRAY.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

And the lots to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 23d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOWS STREET.

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, a quantity of rejected Hams, Cheese, Rein Deer Tongues & fresh Cranberries in kegs; same time, will be put up 24 Casks of General Salt Beef and a variety of other Articles.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

TWO Arab Horses that have been both used as Parade Horses, perfectly quiet & tractable, stand Free, and are parted with only as the owner is about to proceed to Europe; also a Handsome Terrier, half English.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

THE MANAGERS of the THEATRE will be obliged to any of their friends who can lend them a copy of LEWIS's PLAY of the CASTLE SPECTRE. The greatest care shall be taken of it, and as soon as copied it shall be returned.

GREEN ROOM.
20th June 1823.

FOUND.

ON the evening of the 19th inst. a White long-haired terrier dog, of the middle size, with cropped ears and tail; the owner will hear of him on application at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

EXCELLENT CHANDELIERS.

IN THE COURSE OF NEXT WEEK
WILL BE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
AT
MR. WOOLER'S SHOP
IN DADY'S BUILDINGS
THREE VERY ELEGANT
CHANDELIERS,
IMPORTED PER H. C. S. WATERLOO.

Bombay 21st *June* 1823

FOR SALE
A BENGAL BUILT
SHIGRAMPOE,
AND
A PAIR OF STRONG AND ACTIVE
HORSES
WITH NEW HARNESS.

APPLY TO MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Bombay, 21st *June* 1823.

Passage to London.

THE SHIP
PIGGOTT
CAPT. JAMES TOMLIN,

WILL positively sail for London on Friday the 27th Instant, as the prin[illegible] answer for that day.

Has good accommodations, and only three Cabins disengaged; and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply at Mr. PRINSEP'S office.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1823.

D. Cawasjee Monackjee,

OPPOSITE THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public that he has purchased some of the Investments of the latest arrivals, the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care and from the first Houses in England, comprising an extensive assortment of the following articles, which in addition to his former extensive supplies are now ready for Sale. viz.

Hodgson's Pale Ale, new and old York Hams, Pine Apple, Double Gloucester and Berkley Cheese, Butter in Jars, Grocery consisting of Bloom and Muscatell Raisins, Turkey Figs in Bottles and Boxes, Pearl Barley, Currants, Chocolate, Ground Cocoa and Isinglass; Perry and Cyder, Cognac Brandy, Red Hermitage, Red Port, Claret; white and black Round Hats, cocked Hats from Bicknell and Moor, Sealskin Foraging Caps.

Gold and Silver Lace, Marine Epaulets and Lion Buttons; Oilmans Stores; Hoffman's Confectionary; Perfumery; Saddlery, consisting of Military Hunting and Ladies Side Saddles, Whips & carriage Lamps; Knives and forks; Plated Ware; Rifle and plain Guns and Pistols from Mortimer[illegible] pan Ware; Stationary; Mat[illegible] truments; Flannel, Bo[illegible] ets, Boots & Shoes; H[illegible] and a small assortme[illegible] and fresh Snuff.

Bo[illegible]

EDUCATION

IN THE DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY SITUATION OF
No 71.
EUSTON SQUARE
NEW ROAD,
LONDON,

MRS. LUDDINGTON begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry in India, that she still continues to receive a select and limited number of young ladies into her establishment, which is considered to be conducted on a liberal scale, and the facility of improvement to be very superior. The plan of instruction combines every thing essential to the attainment of a solid, useful, and polite education, and masters of eminence attend for music, singing, drawing, dancing, Italian, the Harp, &c. &c. The French language which is always spoken, is taught by a Parisian lady residing in the house, with whom the pupils are in the constant habit of conversing, which gives them such purity of accent, and fluency of expression, as entirely to supersede the necessity of going to France for that purpose. Music and singing are also accomplishments in which the young ladies greatly excel, and in the study of which they have very superior advantages, as Mrs. L. has for some time adopted Mr Logier's system, which is so justly esteemed, and so admirably calculated to facilitate the acquirement of that favorite accomplishment. Finishing lessons are likewise given by one of the first masters, and in order still further to promote their improvement, each young lady is allowed to practise two hours every day. Drawing is also made an object of attention, and is taught by an Artist of celebrity, a member of the Royal Academy. The young ladies have also access to a select library, consisting of such English, French, and Italian authors, as are calculated to amuse and improve the understanding. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to state, that she attends the established church with her pupils, and that their health, temper, and morals are watched with the solicitude of a parent; indeed her great object is to form the minds and dispositions of the young ladies entrusted to her care, on virtuous and religious principles, as the only sure basis of permanent happiness, and to make them useful and amiable as well as accomplished members of society. The treatment is also maternal, and the kind and necessary attentions of the mother, are blended with the duties of the preceptress. As the Misses LUDDINGTON pursue their studies during the vacations, any young ladies wishing to do the same may be accommodated. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to add, that her pupils have the advantage of an extensive garden, in which two hours are devoted to exercise every day, and that she generally spends the summer vacation at the sea side, with those young ladies who remain during that period. References are made by Mrs. LUDDINGTON to her brother, the *Revd. John Evans* L. L. D. Islington; to *Dr. Jones*, Russel Square; to *Edward Bootle Wilbraham Esq.* M. P. Portland Place; to *Michael La Beaume Esq.* F. L. J. &c. &c. Southampton Row, Russel Square; to *Sir Astley Cooper Bar't.* Spring Gardens; to *John Millington, Esq.* Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; to *Sir John Perring Bart, Shaw, Barber and Co.* Bankers, Cornhill; to *Southwood Smith M. D.* Trinity Square, Tower; to her Brother, the *Revd. Caleb Evans*, of Batiol College, Oxford; and to Professor *Leslie*, F. R. S. E. of the University of Edinburgh: also to *Lady Johnston* of Burnham Grove, and several other families of distinction, whose daughters have finished their education with her; she has likewise the honor of referring in Bombay, and also in Madras to families of distinguished rank, whose daughters are at present in the establishment, and whose names may be obtained together with a prospectus of the terms, names of the masters, &c. &c. at the printing office of this paper.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.
[illegible]ANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Pow[illegible]s of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds [illegible] Do. on Block, Policies of [illegible] Goods, Do. on Bl[illegible]

MRS. LONGLANDS.

BEGS leave to inform her Friends, and the public, that she still continues the SCHOOL which her late husband Mr. LONGLANDS kept, through the Assistance of Mr. HILL.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, as Boarders, will be taken on the usual terms and the strictest attention will be paid to their Tuition.

MEADOW STREET, No. 93.
Opposite Mr. Gama's Dispensary.
Bombay, 31st May 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NATHOOBHOY RAMDASS SETT of Bombay, Banian Merchant and Inhabitant, has lately purchased of BAYAH BEBEE widow of the late MULNA HUSSEN LODE deceased, and MEYIA FUCKOO ben MULNA HUSSAN LODE Mother and Son, three Rooms or apartments of a Chawll or Range of five Rooms, situate without the Town walls of Bombay on the Fazendary ground, at or near the Mosque of Zakaria; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, are to make known the same at the Office of WM. ASHBURNER MORGAN, Esq. or to the said NATHOOBHOY RAMDASS SETT, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 20th of June 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીગાંથી આપી એચજે

શ્રી કુંવરજી નોવે પારી રેહેવા શહી બાંધી બા
નકુલ બ રોમદા શરોહ એ ઘણી એ મરનાર
મુલાં કુશન નોડ ની ઘણી બાંધી બે બાબા
બીજી તથા બીબાં ૪ કુ બીજ ચુકે કુ
ન બોડ એ બંધિ બાએ દીકરાંકિ અલોકે
પાશે શી ફોકરાં પાંચ ની ચાલ બાંધી બે કુરાં
તરફ નેચાતો લીધાંકિ—એ ચાલ ૪ રગંદાર
જમીન કુપરકિ—એ ચાલ શ્રી બાકાર ફોટ
જકરી આ ની મરહીદ આગળકિ—એ કુપર
કુરએક લોક અગાર લોફોનો દાવો અગાર
બેકેણ અગાર કુરએક રીત નોબળા ગ નીચતો
ફોએતો તે ઘણી બાએ આજથી દીન ૧૪
ની મુદ્દત માં આવીને મીશતર વીલી અમ
આશાબરનર મારગીન બ કીલ ની કાર્ટીશમાં
અગાર ન કુબાઇ રોમદા શરોહને જાહેર ખરે
તેમારપછી એ દાવો ૪ બળુલ ૪રશે નઈ *

તારીખ ૨૦ મી જુન ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT NATHOOBOY RAMDASS SETT of Bombay, Banian Merchant & Inhabitant, has lately purchased of JANNUB BEBEE of the same place Mahomedan Inhabitant, administratrix of the estate & effects of the late CATIZ BEBEE, deceased, all that one Chawll or Range of six Rooms and ground, one Bungaloe with its ground, another Bungaloe with its ground, one large House or Building with its ground, one Chawll or Range of seven rooms or apartments with its ground, another Chawll or Range of five Rooms or apartments with its ground, another Chawll or Range of eight Rooms with its ground, another Chawll or Range of eight Rooms with an upper storey, and a piece of ground occupied by the several Tenants, and all which said several bargained premises are situate at Dungaree without the Fort walls of Bombay in the first Coomarwadah street; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, are to make known the same at the Office of WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Esq. or to the said NATHOOBHOY RAMDASS SETT within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he, she, or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 20th of June 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીગાંથી આપી એચજે
શ્રી કુંવરજી નોવે પારી રેહેવા શહી બાંધી બા
નકુલ બ રોમદા શરોહ એ ઘણી એ મરનાર
[illegible]
[illegible]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીગાંથી આપી એચજે
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અગાર ન કુબાઇ રોમદા શરોહને જાહેર ખરે
તેમારપછી એ દાવો ૪ બળુલ ૪રશે નઈ *

તારીખ ૨૦ મી જુન ૧૮૨૩

SONNETS.

MORNING.

Thro' the wet fields which slope up to the hill
Where in the ferny pen expectant lie
Th' emprison'd flocks, he wends him to untie
The corded hurdle, blithesome Dick! whose will
Is ever theirs.—once free, tho' accustomed rill
They seek, and bleat, and wide at random rove;
Day breaks,—the keen breeze greets them from the grove
A spirit of freshness and the dew's fill
The air with; faints hard by the water mill
Loud rumbles; from its wood-screen'd Cottage stalks
The hoary miller up the mantling walks
Slow winding to the copse, with scrip and bill;
Whilst ray above, the lark, in sun-beam blest,
Sings to her young ones flutt'ring o'er the nest.

NOON.

If you would seek me when the noon-tide heat
Glows parchingly, and brig t Apollo dims
The dazzled eye,—entide n t my vagrant whims,
But heed, of closing gig your staid feet,
Thro' painless covert, where the branches meet
Entwining verdurous so close, that when
By rud st might divorc'd, more wild again
The amiable they cling in contact sweet:
And there where twilight lodges, in a nook
Beside the br wling rivulet whose brink
The virgin water-lilies crowd to drink
In mo sture,—you will find me with some book
Of tuneful beauty, on a bank reclin'd,
Absorb'd in all the luxuries of mind.

EVENING.

'Tis sweet at Ev'ning's gentle hour to stray
Along th valley, or thro' dow'ry meads;
Or at the river-side by bedded reads
To muse, watching the waters glide away:
'Tis sweet beneath my fav'rite willow tree
What time the nestling wakes her weeper note
To sit in solitu e and hear the boat
In neighb'ring cove secur'd swing lazily.
I never may forget those sacred hours
Once pass'd upo thy banks at even-tide
Sweet Thames! when thou went in thy Summer pride,
And all t e poetry of thy dear bow'rs
Wont like an Eden to the soul intense,
Diffusing love, and peace, and innocence.

J.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th June 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Officer Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, of Lieut. Crozier to assume charge of the 4th Company of Pioneers at Surat, during the absence of Lieut. Hall on duty to Sholapore.

The undermentioned Cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeon, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Waterloo on the 9th instant, and having produced the Covenant and certificates of their several appointments on this Establi hment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date. The Cadets are promoted to Ensigns,—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. John Chesshyre
" James Whitmore
" George Christopher Pulling.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Henry Johnston

Surgeon James Orton is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th June, 1823.

Captain W. Miller, Director of the Artillery depôt of Instruction, having obtained the permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief to proceed to the Deccan for two months for the benefit of his health, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lechmere Russell of the Artillery to assume charge of the Depôt of Instruction during Captain Miller's absence.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon John Strachan to be Superintending Surgeon upon the Establishment, vice West deceased.—Date of appointment 11th May 1823.

Senior Assistant Surgeon G. A. Stuart to be full Surgeon, vice Strachan promoted.—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1823.

In furtherance of the provisions of a Circular Order from the War Office No. 466 of the 30th of April 1822, (copy of which is annexed) the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following mode for carrying into effect [illegible] ances of non-Commissioned officers [illegible] of His Majesty's service, to their [illegible] a reference to the [illegible] ors.

[illegible] pay or deducted at [illegible] ssioned Officers and [illegible] ervice, and intended [illegible] their families in [illegible] noted for deduction [illegible], at the foot of their monthly abstracts or Estimates under the Head "Total of Family Remittance money" with a memorandum "to be received by a bill on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in favor of A. B. the Regimental Paymaster."

2d. The Paymaster and Officer Commanding the Regiment shall certify underneath, that the sum so deducted, is bonâ fide for the purpose set forth, and for the use and benefit only of the parties named in a sheet to be annexed, appropriated for sums deducted.

3d. In this sheet, which will accompany each abstract or Estimate, shall be entered; 1st. the names and rank of the men making the remittance; 2d. the Company; 3d. the sums for deduction & remittance; 4th, the full address and residence of the parties, to whom each sum is payable by the Regimental Agent, to be signed by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster respectively.

4th. On receipt of these documents monthly, the Paymaster of King's Troops at the Presidency shall deduct and pay into the General Treasury the several "sums Total" noted for remittance by the Paymasters of Regiments, and demand separate Bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in favor of the Paymaster of each Regiment, or order, by whom it will be endorsed to the Agents in England, and forwarded as usual.

5th. Each bill shall specify the *purpose* and *period* for which it is granted, and will be drawn at the exchange of 2s 1 6d per Bombay Rupee or 8 Bombay Rupees per £ sterling at the usual date.

6th. The Paymasters under the direction of Commanding Officers should forward with each counterpart Bill to the agents, a true copy of the sheet appropriated to "sums deducted" with such other memoranda from the men, under the signature of the Commanding Officer or Captains of Companies, relative to the appropriation, as may serve to prevent mistakes on the part of the Regimental Agents and to fulfil the intention of the facility thus afforded to the men and their families.

(Copy)

WAR OFFICE.

Department of Accounts,
30th April 1822.

CIRCULAR No. 466.

SIR,

It having been represented to me that Soldiers on foreign service are often desirous of sending money to this country for the use of their families or friends, but that considerable difficulty is experienced in affording the means of so doing.

I have the honor to acquaint you that, with a view to afford facility to the Soldiers to make such remittances without loss or risk; The Regimental Paymaster may deduct from the total of the expenditure in the Regimental Pay List, the amount of whatever remittances may be wished to be made specifying the names of the men, and the sums for each, in the sheet appropriated for "sums deducted". A separate memorandum from each man, having the signature of the Commanding Officer or the Captain of his Company, directing the appropriation of the sum he has allowed, is to be transmitted to the Regimental Agent and when in addition to this voucher the Agent shall have obtained the receipt of the person to whom the money was sent, the money will be admitted as a charge in the Agent's accounts.

I have &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON,

OFFICER COMMG. 44th. FOOT.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Col. & Lt. Col. 44th. Regt.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. M. Dept.

(True copy)
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

Bombay Castle 16th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having in their Military despatch of the 27th December last directed the immediate abolition of the officer of Inspector of the Cavalry under this Presidency, it is to be considered as having ceased from the end of the present month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the unremitting attention manifested by Colonel Dalbiac of His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons to the interests of the Cavalry on this Establishment since his succession to the office of Inspector, and the zealous and liberal offer which he has made to continue his services gratuitously to any extent that may be thought expedient.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Rebenack, to conduct the duties of Bazar Master at Baroda.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel John Arthur Kempe having retired from the Hon'ble Company's service from the 30th October 1822, as notified in the Hon'ble the Court of Directors' dispatch under date the 27th November 1822, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Salter to take rank, vice Kempe retired.—Date of rank 31st October 1822.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major E. G. Stannus to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E. F. Edwards deceased.—Do. 2d March 1823.

8th Regiment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major W. H. Stanley, Captain C. Payne and Lieut. R. W. Lukin to take rank in succession to Salter promoted.—Date of rank 31st October 1822.

European Regiment.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain John J. Preston to be Major, Lieutenant Stephen Robson to be Captain, and Ensign A. Ore to be Lieutenant in succession to Stannus promoted.—Date of rank 2d March 1823.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 21TH, 1823.

We now continue to give the parliamentary and other general intelligence contained in the London papers brought out by the Waterloo, and indulge the hope that our next number will be occupied with fresh matter, supplied by the ho[illegible] expected Scaleby Castle.

The distant sound of an expected war has already given a stimulus to the commercial operations of this remote Island, which it would be a pity to allay by any vexatious continuance of peace. The chief articles of export are rapidly rising to the *war* level, and we doubt not the imports will soon follow the example; the war premiums of Insurance, on Ships to England, are provisionally laid on, & the actual declaration of hostilities is now only wanting to complete the new position of affairs.

We learn with much satisfaction that, at no very distant period, the Society of Bombay is to be entertained with another theatrical representation. The Castle Spectre (as appears by a paragraph in another part of our paper) is the piece selected, and it has been hinted to us that the Gentleman who delighted the audience so much on a former occasion in the character of Falstaff, will appear in this as Father Francis.

We present our readers with the following paragraph, taken from the Calcutta Journal of the 28th May. It affords an instance of greater prudence on the part of the present conductor of that paper than we were prepared to expect, and he has adopted, at last, a line of conduct which in the plenitude of his wisdom he ought to have pursued in the first instance; but it is "better late than never." We have no knowledge of any part of our charges (as he is pleased to call them) being refuted, and it is new to us that they were the subject of discussion on any former occasion. Our reasoning on Mr. Bukingham's conduct may have been *flimsy*, but of that our readers are the best judges, and we take leave of the Editor of the Calcutta Journal by confessing that we are guilty to the fullest extent, of attempting "*to take the unfair generous advantage of placing our argument on a basis which we thought he could not overturn.*"

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

"The Editor of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the Sister Presidency has renewed his attack on the late Editor of the JOURNAL; but as the charges have been already so often refuted, we hardly think it worth while to notice the article at all. As a piece of reasoning, it is very flimsy; and the writer takes the ungenerous advantage of placing the argument on a basis, which he no doubt thought we could not well overturn, without entering more deeply into the subject, than is existing circumstances is admissible."

In our last paper we omitted to mention that the Katherine Stewart Forbes and Nestor from Bombay, reached Gravesend in safety, on the 11th February.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Kellie Castle arrived at Madras on the 7th instant, the same day on which the Waterloo reached Bombay. We understand that both ships sailed at the same time from England.

By the H. C. S. S Discovery which arrived yesterday morning from Muscat, we are sorry to learn that Capt. Dyer of the Ship Samdany died at that place on the 11th instant.

ARRIVAL.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Vaughan.
DEPARTURES.—None.

Nautical & Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—June 14th H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, from the Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Waterman, from Do.
19th H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieutenant J. M. Guy, from the Persian Gulph.

Passenger per Volunteer.

Mr. Macdonald,

Passenger per Discovery.

Captain Fleming, late of the Ship Travancore.

DEPARTURES.—June 14th Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Charles Hutchinson, to China,
15th Ship Le Constance, Captain Regnaud. to Mauritius.

Passengers by Constance.

Captain Moulet, Captain Walter, and Capt. Dumaresq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st, Brig Lutchmy, Captain Barteaux, from Mauritius 7th March, Coast of Coromandel and Negapatam.
Do. Brig Ceneus, Captain Richard Towre from Calcutta and the pilot 20th April, Masulipatam 10th, and Vizagapatam 24th May.
June 2d, Ship Elizabeth Captain D. Robertson from Muscat 8th May.
Do. Ship Hydery Captain M. Humble, from Bussorah 9th, and Bushire 26th April, Muscat 7th, & Bombay 19th May,
Do. Ship Aurora, Captain Percy Earl from Bombay 8th May, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Pondicherry and Covelong.
Do. H. C. Cutter Powerful Captain Robert McN[illegible] from Negapatam 1st June.
Do. Schooner Swan, Captain W. H. Bethorn from Cochin 19th, Quilon 22d, and Tutecorin 27th May.
Do. 4th Ship Elleanor Capt. Clement Tabor, from Batavia and Bencoolen 14th May.
Do. Brig Phœnix, Captain C. E. Smith, from Persian Gulph, Muscat 7th, and Bombay 29th May.
DEPARTURES.—May 29th Schooner Mary, Captain Robert Harwood for Calcutta.
31st, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. [illegible] for Masulipatam and Corings.
June 2d Ship Eliza, Captain Thomas E. Watson for Calcutta.
Do. Ship Aurora, Captain Percy Earl for C[illegible]

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Do. June 4th, Brig Guide Captain W. Holloway for Penang.
Do. Brig Covelong Captain W. Scully for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—May 25th, Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain James Barclay, for London.
27th Ship Stanmore Captain C. Gray for Valparaiso
Do. Ship James Drummond, G. Wise for Rangoon

BOMBAY.

BIRTH. At Surat on the 16th Instant, the Lady of the Baron D'Albedyhll, Chief of His Netherlands Majesty's Factory at that place, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Sattarah, early on the morning of the 4th of June, Henry Richard Eugene, second son of Doctor Conwell of this Establishment, aged nearly 4 years, a beautiful and interesting boy.

And Jesus said unto his disciples
Suffer the little children to come unto me
And forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of god.
And he took them up in his arms
Put his hands upon them and blessed them.
St. Mark Chap. 10 V. 14 & 16.

Ah! have you seen a young and tender rose
When rising morn had chased the cloud of night,
Or early spring its op'ning bud disclose
Soft glowing in the silver stream of light?

And have you viewed the sweetly blushing flow'r
Ere its full charms could meet the gazing eye
Nipped by the chilling frost's unkindly pow'r
In langnor droop its lovely form and die?

And have you seen upon the lily pale,
The dew-drop glitt'ring in the solar ray,
Tremble a moment in the passing gale
Then melt in tepid air and die away?

Thus fell Henry to the silent tomb,
The spotless child of innocence and truth;
Snatched by the hand of fate in early bloom
From all the rosy joys of dawning youth.

Can manners gentle, or affection kind
To mortals frail prolong the vital breath:
Or all the virtues of the op'ning mind,
Arrest the unrelenting arm of death?

Ah no! from Heav'n itself these virtues spring,
And for a moment are to mankind shown,
A bright example: Heaven's eternal king
Viewed them in him and reassumed his own.

Bah! who are these that from the realm of day
Descend to bid thy mighty sorrows cease,
Who come enrobed in pity's mildest ray,
To whisper to thy troubled bosom peace,

'Tis resignation, from her throne on high,
And true Religion, gentle, bland and fair
Who lifts to heaven the hope inspiring eye,
And tells thee thou shalt meet thy dear boy there.

On the 15th instant, Anna Maria de Souza, wife of Mr. John Joseph de Souza, aged 28 years after a severe illness which she bore with pious resignation & Christian fortitude, leaving a disconsolate husband and three Children to lament her irreparable loss.—To those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance no eulogium is necessary, for they frequently partook of her hospitality and enjoyed that happiness which her social and friendly disposition and the goodness of her heart was wont to diffuse among the circle of her acquaintance; to those who had not the happiness of her acquaintance the tears of sincere grief which were shed on her Bier might have manifested the high esteem in which she was held.

"O quam duræ premit miseros conditio vitæ,
"Nec mors humano subjacit arbitrio.
"Dulce mori miseris; sed mors optata recedit.
Ad eum tristis erit, præcipitate venit.

On the morning of the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude Mr. Henry E. Hannah, Conductor in the Ordnance Department, aged 29 years.

On the 18th instant, Mr. C. B, Boyce, aged 33 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday, the 4th instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend Mr. Roy Mr. G. R. Mayers, to Miss Jane Eason.

BIRTHS. On Monday, the 2d instant, the Lady of Captain Coase, of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, of a Daughter.

At Bycpoor, on the 20th May, the Lady, of Lieutenant Colonel Vans Agnew, C. B. of a Son.

On the 4th March, at Natta, on the West Coast of Sumatra, the Lady of Captain Crisp, Madras Establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS. On the 30th May, at the early age of Six and Twenty, Lieutenant George Johnson, of H. M. 41st Regiment.

On the morning of the 31st May, at Seringapatam Capt. J. Moorhouse 1st Battalion of Artillery public Agent for Ordnance Carriages.

At Bellary on the 24th May, after a short illness, Mrs. Madigan, aged 32 years, the Wife of Lieut. T. Madigan, of H. M. 46th Regt. leaving a disconsolate Husband and four infant Children to lament her loss.

On the 25th May, at Sea, on the passage from Bercoolen to Madras after three days illness, Wm. Burrish, the infant Son of Capt. Crisp.

At Gunnrum, on the 20th May, 1823, Brevet Capt. and Quarter Master H. R. King, and at Ellore, on the 27th of the same month, his Widow Emily King, leaving a family of Children by her former Husband (Major Harvey) to lament her untimely fate.

At Cayacottah, on the 25th February, aged 19. Lieut. O. Lloyd, of the 25th Regiment N. I. much regretted by his Brother Officers and friends.

At Fort Marlborough, on the 6th of March, being the day following her twenty-sixth birth-day, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel MacLanes, after an illness of only 10 days duration.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday, the 27th May, at the Cathedral, Mr. Robert Hands, of the Bengal Marine, to Miss Charlotte Pignand.

At Neemuich, on the 19th April, Captain H. F. Caley, Adjt. 2d Batt. 1st Regt. N. I. to Miss Margaret Catherine Baillie.

BIRTHS.—On Friday the 16th May. Mrs. R. M. Ronald, of a Son.

On the 23d May, in Motte's Lane, Durumtollah, Mrs. Joseph Harwood, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 23d May, the Lady of Captain Edward Carnegross Snead of a Son.

At Bellaspoor, on the 19th May, the Lady of Geo. Evans, Esq. of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 13th May, the Lady of Lieutenant J. C. C. Gray, of a son.

DEATHS.—On Saturday the 24th May, Wm. Eldridge, Esq. aged 23 years.

In Fort William, on the 25th May, Captain Philip O'Reilly of his Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot.

On the 25th May, Mrs. Mary Cudmore, aged 41 years.

On the 26th May, John Forsyth, Esq. aged 46 years.

At Futtyghur, on the 16th May, Capt. Samuel Woodcock, of the 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Gazeepore on the 17th May, Lieut. Col. F. M. Miller C. B. commanding His Majesty's 87th Regt. sincerely and deservedly lamented.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons; the Ladies of Mr. John Bowring, London field, Hackney;—of Dr. Thomas Monro, Ford-place.—Yesterday, in Arlington-street, the Mary Pershor, Esq. of a still-born child.—On the 17th inst. the lady of W. J. Ching, Esq., of a daughter.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst. in Brunswick-square, Mrs. John Rew, of a son.—On Saturday last, Mrs. S. Tennant, of Trinity-square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Dean of Carlisle, the Hon. Major-Gen Fermor, only brother of the Earl of Pomfret, to the eldest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart. of Portland-place, and niece to Lord Viscount Lake,—At Richmond, by special license, by the Archdeacon of Colchester, Henry Dymoke esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. the Champion Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, to Emma, second daughter of William Pearce, esq. of Billingford, Norfolk, and Richmond, Surrey.—At Kingston, Surrey, Lieut. H. Mimardiere, of the 15th Madras native infantry, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Harcourt, of Kingston,—At Hampstead, 16th, Thomas Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, to Elizabeth Sophia, second daughter of the late John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode.—On the 19th inst., at Lambeth church by the Rev. William Borrows, the Rev. William Thompson, of Atherstone, county of Warwick, to Eliza, eldest daughter of E. N. Thornton, of Kennington, Esq.—On Wednesday last, at Honington, Suffolk, Mr. Goddard, solicitor, of Gray's-inn, to Mary Ann, daughter of H. Roper, Esq. of the former place.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. Wm. Stannard, of Charles street, Covent-garden, to Mrs. Sarah Child, of Bermondsey.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, by the Rev. Edward Williams, James Alexander Gordon, M. D., of Finsbury sqare, to Harriett Milward, eldest daughter of Nicholas Charrington Esq., of Mile-end.

DEATHS.—At Hampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Strettell, relict of the late Edward Strettell, esq. Advocate General at Calcutta.—In Skinner-street, Bishopsgate Without, Samuel Nash, esq. At Rannoch Barracks, aged 82, Col. A. Robertson, of Strowan, chief of the ancient and numerous clan Robertson.—Louisa Anne, youngest daughter of Leonard Phillipps, esq. of the Wandsworth-road. At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Henry Mitton, esq. of Tavistock-place, only surviving son of the late Henry Mitton, esq. of Enfield.—On the 24th ult., Edward Oakley aged 77, late of Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey.—On Monday, the 3d inst., the infant son and only child of Robert V. Wynne Williams, Esq. of Hatton-garden.—On the 2d inst., Sophia, wife of Mr. G. Woodward, surgeon, Knightsbridge.—On the 3d inst., in London, after a lingering illness, which was borne with exemplary patience, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, wife of James Graham, Esq., of Underwood, North Britain.—On the 1st inst., at Worcester, Henry Slaughter, Esq., of Kensington, in his 67th year.—On the 2d inst., at Camden-town, aged 62, Stephen de Mole, Esq., deeply and deservedly lamented.—On the 29th ult., the Rev. W. Mead, minister of St. Marylebone Parish chapel, and rector of Dunsable, Bedfordshire.—On Sunday last, at his son in-law's, Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, jun, at Holloway, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Smith, who had been upwards of 60 years in the employ of the Crowley Iron Company, of the Doublet, in Upper Thames-street.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., Mr. Thomas Dunn, jun., of Great Dover-street, Borough, aged 44.—On the 16th inst., in the 91st year of her age Mrs. Martha Gregory, of Hampstead.—On Monday, the 17th inst., at an advanced age, Mr. Stokes, of Camden-row, Peckham.—At Lytham Lancashire, on the 14th inst. Mr. Frederick Benbow, of the Six Clerks' Office, third son of Mr. Benbow, of Lincoln's-inn.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., in the 46th year of her age, Mary Margaret, the wife of Mr. Bat, of Hounslditch.—On Wednesday, at Stratford, Essex, in her 18th year, Emma, the eldest daughter of the late Capt Charles Pelly, R. N.—Yesterday, at her house on Dowgate-hill, in the 54th year of her age, Emelia, relict of J. Hertels, Esq.—Yesterday morning, the 20th inst., at Westbourne-green, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per do. } nominal
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per do. } nominal
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 8 to 10."

The Ship Eleanor, Captain Tabor from Batavia, last from Bencoolen which she left the 14th ultimo, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The Expedition sent by this Government for the purpose of making the necessary Experiments for ascertaining the length of the Pendulum at the Equator, returned on the Eleanor.

Passengers—Mrs. Crisp and Child; Lieut. Cole MacInnis, Bengal Establishment; Captain Crisp, C. Halked, Esq from Bencoolen; Mr. Jane, Mr. J. Petrus, and Mr. Lazar, Armenians; Mr. John Robinson, and Mr P. Lawrence, Assistant Surveyors; Conductors Hamilton and Flannigan.

The Brig Phœnix Captain Smith, from Muscat and Bombay, also arrived in the Roads yesterday

Passengers.—Captain Frederick of the Engineers; Captain Buckett, of the Country Service.

The hot Land Winds broke off again at the Presidency about the middle of last week, since when the weather has been comparatively cool and pleasant for the Season—the Southerly Wind setting in early in the day—and at times blowing rather fresh.

Govt. Gaz. June 5.

PENANG INTELLIGENCE.

Penang—"We regret to report the loss, in this harbour, of the Burmah Mission Ship *Tannew Mangale* and a *Siamese Junk*, by Fire. About half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning a Junk was observed to be on fire, and in an hour afterwards she parted from her cable, when she drifted with the tide in a complete blaze. A little before day light she fell athwart the Burmah Ship's Hawse, and in a very short time the latter parted from her Cables and both drifted towards the N. E. point off the Fort, where they grounded and the Ship soon after blew up and instantly sunk. The Burmah Ship, being fitted out as an Armed Vessel, had a good deal of ammunition on board, greater part of which was fortunately removed before the explosion took place, otherwise the consequences would in all probability have been very serious. We have not been able to ascertain by what accident the Junk took fire, but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost on this occasion, altho' the loss of property in both is stated to be very extensive."—*Penang Gaz.*

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MAY 29th 1823.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	33	0 a	33 8
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto.....	14	8 a	15

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	5 0	per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	8 0	———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0	———
Ditto 2 months certain.....	3 8	———

BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 to 74 per Cent.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 21st May 1823.

No. 2936. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

13th Dragoons.

Lieutenant Thomas Tilson Morgan, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Lawrenson, who exchanges, 26th September 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
THOS, McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th May, 1823.

No. 2939.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions [illegible] Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

87th Foot.

Major H. R. Browne, to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Miller deceased, 18th May 1823.

Lt. Major and Captain H. C. Streatfield, to be Major without purchase, vice Browne promoted, ditto

Lieutenant J. Day, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Streatfield promoted, ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th May, 1823.

No. 2946.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Lieutenant John Liston, from the 38th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Ware, who exchanges, 23d May 1823.

38th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Ware from the 14th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Liston who, exchanges, ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON. *Col. A. G.*

While the weather on Tuesday night last was considered very violent at the Presidency, we apprehended that its fury had been much greater at the lower stations of the river and at the Sand Heads. The first presumptive proofs that came to our knowledge of this having been the case, consisted in the great rise of the tide which immediately followed, to the extent of three or four feet more in perpendicular height than was to have been expected, the earlier approach of the flood than usual by an hour or too, and the greater height of the day tide than the one of the succeeding night, so contrary to the usual experience of such phenomena. We have been since however furnished, unfortunately enough, with more convincing proofs of the truth of our anticipations, as accounts received yesterday afternoon from Kedgeree announce, that on Tuesday night, the Brig Helen, Capt. Rowson, bound to South America, was driven on Kedgeree Beach, and immediately bilged—no lives lost,—the Oracabessa, bound to the Isle of France, was totally lost on the Long Sand, where the Liverpool, Captain Green, also bound to the Isle of France, was aground.

Saturday's Shipping Report states that one of the Row Boats had arrived on that day with four men of the late Ship Liverpool, the only survivors of her crew and that the Captain, Officers and Pilot were washed away with the poop on the night of the 27th. The individuals who were saved, took refuge on the fore top of the wreck where they remained until the 29th, when they were picked up by Mr. Krymer, Branch Pilot, in charge of the Hattrass Plot Vessel.

The storm on Wednesday night was extremely severe at Serampore. About 3 o'Clock in the afternoon it blew a complete hurricane, and trees together with many of the native huts were utterly demolished. The boatmen were so terrified that even the offer of twenty Rupees for a common Panchway would not induce them to come to Calcutta. We have heard that several boats were upset on the river, but we are happy to state that we have not heard of any lives being lost.

[*Ben. Hur. May.* 30.

Inundation at Hidgelee.—We are sorry to learn that the whole district of Hidgelee is involved in one common distress, by the overflowing of the Sea, which we understand has rendered the whole face of the Country to the Southward, Eastward and Westward of the Station as far as the eye can reach, one vast sheet of water.

The range of Hills on which the house of the Collector is situated, and which from its elevation it is hoped will be secured in the event of any further encroachment for affording the only refuge for the unfortunate inhabitants who are flocking to them from the surrounding villages, in terror and dismay. At this early period of so dreadful a visitation it is impossible to ascertain the extent of the inundation, or the devastation & injury which it must have occasioned in lives & property, both public & private; but we understand that the loss in Salt is considered to be at least two and a half lacks of maunds. In this disastrous state of the Native population, we need hardly inform our readers that no time has been lost in dispatching Rice, Dholl, and other necessaries for the sustenance of the unfortunate natives by order of the Board of the Customs &c. Whether the private loss will be of that extensive nature to render an appeal to the public liberality necessary, we do not yet know, but we feel assured that should such a necessity exist, [illegible] not be made in vain.

[illegible]r. June 2d.

By private letters [illegible] would leave England [illegible] oned, and that he int[illegible] way to Calcutta. If [illegible] impossible for him t[illegible] of the year and cons[illegible] nor General will cont[illegible] than was expected in[illegible] me authority.

STEAM CONVEYANCE TO ENGLAND

It affords us much gratification, that public attention has been so effectually called to this subject, by the paragraph on Steam Conveyance between India and England, published by us from the MADRAS COURIER eight days ago; and subsequently noticed in the JOURNAL of Monday last, in the introductory remarks respecting the Plate and description then published, of the Steam Carriage, and Steam Printing Press. When so many reasons combine to render such a communication between India and England highly desirable, we hope the Indian Community, whose means and spirit of enterprise are both equally undoubted, will unite their efforts to promote an object of such eminent public utility. Influenced by this wish, we shall take care to put our reader in possession of every useful suggestion on the subject that may come to our knowledge.

The Steam Boat we have here, and with which it is proposed that the experiment of this expeditious mode of communication, should be made will we understand, be launched in the course of the next month. Not having yet had an opportunity of examining her & being uninformed of her capacity; or even of the nature of her construction, we [illegible]m any opinion of her fitness for the ob[illegible]ed. We understand that she is built so as to be adapted to the purpose of towing ships up and down the river, and it is probable, therefore, that she may not be calculated to encounter a heavy sea. If, however, she should be considered by the Builders and other competent judges, as capable of performing the voyage proposed, we have no doubt that the Shareholders would readily incur the risk of a diminution of profit, to promote so important an end as that of insuring a communication with the mother country in so short a period as 28 days, or less than one fourth of the time required for the voyage round the Cape. This Steam Boat was originally intended to run between Macao and Canton; with which view it was sent out to China on board the ship DAVID SCOTT, but owing to the unfortunate affair at Lintin, with his Majesty's Frigate TOPAZ, the machinery was never landed there, but brought round by the Sir DAVID SCOTT to Calcutta, and is destined, probably, for a much more important navigation. We shall look with much anxiety for the result of the proposal made to the Honorable Court of Directors; and we have no doubt that, if the project appear feasible to them, they will immediately patronize it, but if, in the mean time, we could so far anticipate their decision as to have a Steam Boat in waiting at the head of the Red Sea, it would certainly be making a rapid stride towards the perfecting of the arrangement contemplated.

It has been observed, that, if even an interchange of letters could be effected between this country and Great Britain, in the short space of 56 days instead of the long period of a twelve month, an object of vast importance to the interest of the country and to the happiness of every sojourner in it, would be accomplished. But there cannot, we think, be any reasonable ground for doubting, that not only this object may be effected but by the aid of steam, perhaps before another year passes over our heads, a person be able to pass a month in England and be in Calcutta again within the period of three months. Difficulties and obstacles may not now be exactly foreseen which will doubtless present themselves on our first attempt; but, at the same time, we cannot conceive that any of these will prove insuperable. As a means of facilitating this rapid communication, the Steam Carriage of Mr. Julius Griffiths might, perhaps, be found useful in conveying passengers from Suez to Cairo, if the supply of water and fuel it is capable of carrying with it, could serve for 10 or 11 hours, which it would take to go across the sandy plain,, supposing it to be propelled at the rate of five miles per hour.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 10th.

IRISH TITHES.

SIR HENRY PARNELL presented a Petition from the Grand Jury of Queen's County, praying for a commutation of Tithes. The Hon. Baronet declared his opinion, that no measure would conduce so much as this to the restoration of tranquillity and happiness in Ireland.—Colonel Trench supported the Petition.

Mr. GOULBURN felt that it was quite unnecessary for him to enter at present into the intentions of the Irish Government on this great question. That Government had, from the first moment of its arrival, been sedulously anxious to discover some just mode of removing the evils which arose from the present system of collecting tithes. In a short time he should have a proposition to submit on the subject, on the part of the Irish Government.

Mr. Peel thought that Mr. Hume should postpone the motion of which he had lately given notice, till the proposition of his Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) had been brought before the House.

Mr. Hume saw no reason why he should give way upon this subject, especially after the long delays on the part of Ministers. They, or their friends, had been 25 years in office, during which time this crying abuse existed, and they had done nothing to this moment to remedy the admitted evil. He begged to ask the Rt. Hon. Secretary of State why, when he was Secretary of Ireland, he had brought no proposition on this subject before Parliament? It was this delay of remedies that had rendered it at length necessary to keep down the people of Ireland by [illegible] establishments. It was now understood the Clergy of Ireland, after a long [illegible]pposition, had consented to [illegible] for an *agreeable* assessment [illegible]

ever official reserve the Rt. Hon. Gentleman thought fit to keep, he (Mr. Hume) had not the slightest objection to mention the general nature of his propositions. He should propose then, first, a Resolution to express that the Church Property of Ireland, which was in the possession of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, was much too large. He should then submit, in the second place, instead of absentee Clergymen, with 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* per year, and starving Curates, that every Clergymen should have sufficient to support him respectably. He would undertake to shew, that if the Church Property of Ireland were properly let, it would produce three or four millions a year and that this might, abolishing tithes altogether, go to a general fund, which would pay all the clergymen so as to allow them to live like gentlemen, and make them useful.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

SINKING FUND.

In moving for the printing of some papers respecting the Sinking Fund, Mr. Hume took occasion to remark upon the ridiculous farce still carried on of making that fund nominally fifteen millions, and borrowing every year the larger portion of that sum. He hoped, as there was a new Chancellor of the Exchequer, [illegible] would be now abandoned.—Mr. [illegible] stated, that Ministers intended to simplify the accounts of the Sinking Fund very speedily.—The Lord Mayor expressed great alarm at any interference with the Sinking Fund, from which the country had derived so much benefit! Without the Sinking Fund (continued his Worship) it was impossible to go on with the trade of the country! The system had been adopted by France, Russia, Prussia, *in short*, by all *Representative* Governments!!—Mr. Lushington simply observed, that the Hon. Member had given the subject an importance it did not deserve.

Tuesday, February 11.

IRISH YEOMANRY—JOBBING.

Mr. GOULBURN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Irish Yeomanry Act.

Mr. HUME wished to be informed whether the recent creation of an efficient police in Ireland had not superseded the necessity of keeping up the Yeomanry, which cost 66,000*l.* a year, besides that this species of force, being chiefly composed of Orangemen, was politically mischievous. The whole of the Yeomanry Establishments had had been throughout a gross means of jobbing. No less than ten Brigade-Majors had been pensioned off from this force as invalids, at an expense of 1,271*l.* a year; some of them not older than himself (Mr. H.) and in better health than he was. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman would judge whether, impudent as he was, he should have the face to ask for a pension on the score of age and infirmity. (*A laugh.*) Mr. Collis, one of the individuals so pensioned after ten year's service, far from labouring under any infirmity of body, was about 45 years of age, Treasurer of the County of Sligo, and had a private fortune of 2,000*l.* a year.

Mr. GOURNBUL said [illegible] details would have been better reserv[illegible]sion on the army est[illegible]mates. [illegible]resent, that at the [illegible] number [illegible] of [illegible]s on this [illegible] that the whole of these Crown Lands and Quit Rents should be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to form a Sinking Fund to pay off the National Debt. If put up to sale, he was persuaded they would fetch two millions.

Mr. GOULBURN said an Act had been passed last sessions to sell the Crown Lands in Ireland, but that purchasers had not been found.

Wednesday, February 12.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. WALLACE, in moving for the reappointment of the Committee on Foreign Trade, took occasion to congratulate the House on the present very satisfactory state of commerce and manufactures, which he contrasted with their extreme depression previous to 1821. From 1815 to 1819, the exports had decreased in value 14 millions and in 1820, 11 millions more. In 1821, however, a change took place; and the exports of last year, 1822, exceeded not only those of all the years to which he had just been alluding, but also those of the most flourishing year during the war. He attributed this great improvement very much to the partial relaxation of the prohibitory and restrictive system; which experiment had moreover falsified the predictions of the enemies of free trade. The House had been told for instance, that the Norway trade, as also that of the North American Colonies, would be cut up by the roots, if the measures formerly proposed were carried into execution. They had been carried into execution, and he could acquaint the House, that the Norway trade had actually increased the last year—and that the North American trade had also been extended. (*Hear, hear!*) He was convinced that the way to promote the prosperity of England was—to get rid of the old restrictive system, and to adopt a more liberal one on the principle of reciprocity between nations. The [Hon. Gen. enforced these principles at some length, and concluded amid loud cheering.]

Mr. Baring, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Hume, &c. joined in expressing their sense of Mr. Wallace's great labours and services in promoting the commercial interests of England, and regretting his retirement from the Board of Trade.—Mr. Secretary Canning (who took his seat this evening as member for Harwich) said he regretted as much as any man that feelings of delicacy and private matters had induced his Rt. Hon. Friend to withdraw his valuable assistance from his Majesty's Government.—The Committee was re-appointed.

CHIEF BARON O'GRADY.

Mr. Spring Rice called the attention of the House to a matter of great delicacy and importance—the charge of taking exorbitant & unjust fees brought by the Commissioners of Inquiry into Courts of Justice in Ireland against Chief Baron O'Grady. In 1821, he (Mr. Rice) moved Resolutions on the subject, which were set aside by the late Lord Londonderry, proposing a committee to enquire. That Committee reported that some of the charges were not satisfactorily answered by the Chief Baron. This Report was then sent to Baron O'Grady, who transmitted a letter in reply, denying the charges. Thus the matter now stood, and he thought Government was bound, for the sake of justice and example, to see it settled one way or the other. He was willing to proceed with the accusation; but he called upon Government to do its duty, and to take so serious a subject out of his hands. He moved for copies of the official correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Goulburn contended, that for Government to take up the charge under the particular circumstances, would be a great injustice to the individual inculpated, and a gross violation of an important public principle. Mr. Rice had entered upon the case, and had pursued it for several sessions: it could not be in better hands.

Mr. Abercromby argued, that Lord Londonderry's interference did in fact take the matter out of Mr. Rice's hands, & that Government was bound to prosecute it.—Mr. Peel maintained, that Lord Londonderry, by simply suggesting further inquiry, gave neither a direct nor indirect motive to prosecute.

The motion was carried.

SUPPLY—MINISTERIAL PROFESSIONS OF ECONOMY.

On the motion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of supply—

Mr. HUME said he should have been gratified at the announcement of economy and reduction of taxes in the Speech from the Throne, had he not known by experience, such was the insincerity and delusion of those annual ministerial declarations, that the King's Speech had unfortunately become a mere farce. In 1817, a reduction of expenditure was promised in the Speech, and the estimates amounted to near 14,000,000*l.* but when the accounts came to be made up, the real expenditure was near 15,000,000*l.* In 1819 and 1821, the same promises were made—yet in both years the expenditure greatly exceeded the estimated amount. The declaration from the Throne was now, what it had been for the last 20 years, that the estimates had been framed with every attention to economy. In opposition to this assertion would take a single instance: Lord Beresford had been appointed to the office of Lieutenant General of the Ordnance (recently vacant by the death of Sir Hudson Lowe and Oakes) although the Commissioners of Military Inquiry had in 1813 declared this office needless. While Sir H. Oakes lived, it would have been unjust to have touched the office; but he should hardly have thought it possible that, when the place was vacant by his death, Ministers would have filled it up. He was quite aware of the merits and claims of Lord Beresford, which however had not gone unrewarded. He had a Parliamentary pension of 2,000*l.* a year, 1,422*l.* as Governor of Jersey, about 1,000*l.* as Lieutenant-General and Colonel of a regiment—which added to the salary of the Ordnance post, made about 6,000*l.* per annum. Considering this, and considering also how much the Beresford family received of the public money, he thought it proper to move, as an Amendment to the motion for going into the Committee—"That the House should postpone granting any Supplies till they had information how Lord Beresford has been appointed to the situation of Lieutenant-General of Ordnance,—or how that situation had been filled up contrary to the recommendation of the Committee of Military Inquiry."

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that no doubt the Hon. Member had strictly a right to move his amendment; but still he contended it was both novel and extraordinary, considering the importance of the matter in question, to bring it forward otherwise than as a distinct motion, on a regular notice. The House could certainly withhold the supplies, but that was an extreme remedy and ought not to be resorted to for the purpose of forcing an answer to a question the first time it had been asked in that House. The office had not been given to Lord Beresford through Parliamentary influence—as could be proved by the fact, that it was previously offered to Lord Hopetoun and Hill, who both declined accepting it. He would not undertake to say that the *office* was open to [illegible] he took no shame to himself, on account of Lord Beresford's appointment.

Mr. Brougham observed that the amount of the Right Hon. Gentleman's defence was, that he found the office existing and vacant; but that by no means proved its utility. Still he regretted that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) should have brought forward his motion in so sudden and somewhat harsh a manner, as to afford room for a reply on that score; and he advised him therefore to withdraw his motion in the present shape.

Mr. Hume would not consent to withdraw his motion, as he only asked for a delay of 48 hours in voting the supplies, in order that an explanation might be given of so extraordinary a proceeding.

Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Bennet and Mr. C. Hutchinson supported this determination.

Sir Francis Burdett thought himself bound, upon most occasions, to support the Member for Aberdeen, who in his zeal to save the public money really deserved support. Still he could not go along with him in the present case. It would be inconsistent in the House, on the one hand, to call upon his Majesty in the present critical state of Europe, to support the honour and dignity of the nation, and on the other to withhold the supplies necessary for this purpose. If the Hon. Gentleman had a hope of carrying this measure, he would not risk it upon an issue of this discription. His Hon. Friend would do well to consider the state in which he placed his friends, and withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Hume—If the motion which he had proposed would in any way interfere with the honour of the country, or disturb the harmony of all parties, he would, for the sake of unanimity, withdraw it. (*Hear, hear!*)

The House accordingly formed a Committee of Supply, *pro forma*.

Friday, February 14.

A number of Petitions were presented against the Marriage Act of last session, principally from clerical dignitaries and corporations, whom that Act had deprived of the power of granting licenses, and consequently of considerable *fees*. Mr. C. Calvert remarked, that he thought the great evil of the Act was the difficulty which it threw in the way of the single of both sexes. Notwithstanding all his anxiety to get married, he had found it impracticable since last session—(*a laugh*)—and had therefore been obliged to remain in the condition erroneously called a state of single blessedness.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge at some length expressed his regret at the want of all specific promise in the King's Speech of relief to Agriculture, and required from Ministers an explanation of their intentions in regard to that depressed interest.

Mr. Secretary Canning regretted as much as the Hon. Baronet that Ministers had been unable to give in the Speech any promise of specific relief; but all would admit the unfairness and imprudence of holding out expectations which must be afterwards disappointed. He could assure the House that since he had had the honour to sit in His Majesty's Councils, the attention of the Ministry had been anxiously directed to the state of Agriculture; and he owned, that he was at first sanguine enough to think that a direct measure of relief might be devised. He had however yielded to the reluctant but firm conviction, that the measure then in contemplation would be futile, and that its proposal and discussion would have a mischievous effect in exciting hopes which could not be realised. "With that conviction", continued the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, "I am compelled to say, that with regard to any *direct* measure for the immediate relief of the distresses of the agricultural interest, the Government do not profess to see their way. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) But though no direct remedies be practicable, it does not follow that collateral remedies may not be applied. It is a disputed point in this House whether the remission of taxation will afford direct relief, or whether its remedial effect on the agriculture of the country will only be collateral. Without entering into this question, I will only observe, that while there was a possibility of affording relief by this means, the Government would not have done their duty, if they had not turned their attention to this point; and, I am not afraid to say, that the only measure directed to the relief "of the Agriculture of the country, which it is the intention of Ministers to propose, will be comprised in the statement of my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Robinson) on this day se'nnight, when he will submit a remission of direct Taxation to the consideration of the House."

Mr. Curwen declared, that he heard this avowal with the greatest pain. It was not sufficient to relieve the community in general, but Ministers must come directly to the point of relieving the burthens of the agricultural interest. It was far from his wish to break faith with the public creditor; but he thought the funded interest ought to be immediately charged with a fair proportion of the poor-rate.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, February 17.

The Sheriffs of London brought up the Petition of the City for Parliamentary Reform; and Mr. Alderman Wood observed, that the Members of the Corporation amounted to 262, and they had all, with the exception of about 12 individuals, agreed to this Petition. Many of them had been annually returned for fifty consecutive years; and the elections were made in the different wards without riot and confusion—a fact which might be urged strongly in favour of Annual Parliaments.

The Petition was read and laid on the table.

Lord Althorp gave notice, that on Thursday the 27th instant he should move for the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, to vote Exchequer Bills &c. Mr. Creevey took occasion to protest against the matter-of course way in which the public money was voted, and to contrast it with the wholesome practice of our ancestors in insisting first on the redress of grievances. He moved an Amendment to the vote, that the House should take into consideration the public grievances; but after some remarks from Mr. Canning, and others, the Amendment was withdrawn.

Tuesday, February 18.

Sir John Newport, adverting to the disturbed state of Ireland, and the consequent unfitness of the present time for a calm discussion of the Catholic Question, felt himself reluctantly compelled to request his Rt. Hon. Friend, Mr. Plunkett, to postpone the motion which stood for Thursday.—Mr. Canning took the same view of the question, thinking the present temper of the House and the country such as would not afford the Catholic Claims a fair hearing.—Mr. Plunket, entirely coinciding with his Rt. Hon. Friends, and only regretting the inconvenience to which his notice might have put some Hon. Gentlemen, agreed to the postponement; and the discussion was fixed for the 17th of April.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A conversation arose on the subject of the Balances of the Public Money in the hands of the Bank, Mr. P. Grenfell moving returns of their present amount. In 1815, these balances had averaged 11 or 12 millions, and they had since been reduced to four millions. Mr. Grenfell contended, however, that there was no reason why the latter amount should be left unproductive in the Bank, and that instead of 270,000*l.* a-year for the management of the transfers and dividends, the duty would be sufficiently paid by 70,000*l.* for which any private banker would undertake it. The Hon. Member hoped the new Chancellor of the Exchequer would grant him what the old one had constantly refused, a Committee on the subject; in which case he pledged himself to prove, that 200,000*l.* a-year might be saved to the public, at the least.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (the Rt. Hon. Frederick Robinson) excused himself from offering any remarks on the subject, on account of the short time since his official appointment. But he assured the Hon. Gentleman that he would give it his best attention at the proper time.

Mr. BARING remarked, that the balances of the Bank could not fairly be reduced below their present amount, because, when their charter was renewed, it was stipulated that in return for the monies advanced to Government, they should always hold four or five millions of the public money.

Mr. MANNING (the Bank Director) maintained that the Bank rendered a full equivalent of services to the country for the advantages it enjoyed.

Mr. HUME rose to throw out a hint of the probability there was of Government making a profit of a million and a half, by becoming their own bankers. With the management of a revenue of 60,000,000*l.* and an issue of 20 or 30 millions of paper, which they would have the means of issuing, he was confident they would effect a saving to the amount of one million and a half.

Wednesday, February 19.

JESUITS IN IRELAND.

Two petitions were presented from the County of Armagh, complaining of the establishment of the Jesuits in Ireland, to whom the petitioners attributed the mental darkness and outrage which prevailed in the south of Ireland.—Several Irish Members, and among them the presenter of the Petition (Mr. Brownlow) said they had never heard of any establishment of the kind in Ireland; and Mr. Brougham pleasantly remarked upon the petitioners' attributing the spread of "mental darkness" to the Jesuits, that they themselves were no great proficients even in the first rudiments of learning, as their petition sufficiently proved. "Intolerance," the test word of the petition, was graced with three *e's*, while "pervades" was spelt with one, the *e* at the end being given to the word "intolerance," instead of the *a*; which, perhaps, being used by the Jesuits, was deemed objectionable! (*Laughter.*)—The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CALVERT presented the Reform Petition from Southwark, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the 13th Report of the Committee of Military Inquiry from which it appeared that the Lieut. Gen. of Ordnance performed no duties distinct from those of a Member of the Board, except in the absence of the Master-General. The Committee had examined minutely into the subject, and had come to the opinion, that the office of Lieutenant-General was not essential to the Depart-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ment, particularly if the Master General's attention was not withdrawn from the duties of his post. Government however, had paid no attention to this suggestion of the Committee, nor indeed to any other; and Mr. Hume submitted, that as in the great department of the Navy four officers were deemed sufficient, it was certainly not necessary that five should be maintained in the comparatively small department of the Ordnance. The expenses of the Ordnance Board were formerly 3,500*l.* now they were 6,500*l* exclusive of the salary of the Master General, while those of the Admiralty were only 4000*l*. The Private Secretary to the Master General received much too large a salary, 1,500*l* per annum, for his duties evidently were not of much importance, as he was frequently absent, and was now at Madrid. In 1796, the expense of the Ordnance Department was 18,726*l*. now, in the 6th year of peace, it was no less than 63,273*l*. In 1814, the gratuties were only 9000*l*., last year they amounted to 30,000*l*. *(Hear!)* which wes extravagance beyond all precedent. None of the recommendations of the Committee had been complied with, and a more effectual mode of squandering the public money could not well be devised, notwithstanding all the promises of economy and retrenchment. Mr. Hume, after enumerating various instances of unnecessary expense, concluded by moving a Resolution, which stated that the recent appointment of Lord Beresford to the office of Lieutenant General of Ordnance was inconsistent with the recommendation of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, at variance with the professions of economy from the throne, and without a due consideration of the situation of the country, which required every possible reduction.

Mr. Ward contended, that the Hon. Gentleman had misrepresented the declaration of the Military Commissioners; that the Commissioners had misrepresented the evidence on which they founded their opinion; and that if they had both been correct, such had been the alteration in the Ordnance Department since, and such an increase of business had taken place, that it would have been totally impossible to have attended to such recommendations. The Commissioners, Mr. Ward argued, had recommended that the situation of Lieutenant-General should be suppressed, if another regulation was carried into effect, but not otherwise, and he was astonished that the Hon. Gentleman should have suppresed this fact.—Mr. Ward here entered on a number of statements, to show the increase of business which had fallen upon the Board of Ordnance, and to prove that the Department could not be better conducted than at present.

Mr. J. Williams was of opinion that it was the Hon. Secretary who had garbled the Report of the Commissioners and not his Hon. Friend. Their view was expressly stated to be, to confine the Master General wholly to his official duties, and therefore they pressed for the abolition of the office of Lieutenant-General. Nothing could be plainer; and why had not the recommendation been adopted, when every possible economy was so desirable and necessary?

Mr. Canning observed, that a charge had been made against the Government and Lord Beresford of personal favour, influence, and corruption —that the office had been given to an unworthy person, for parliamentary purposes. *(Vehement cries of "No, no.")* Mr. Canning insisted that such had been the case, and no calumny could be more foul nor imputation more unfounded,—*(Hear, hear!)* for the charge was false in every particular. The recommendation of the Military Commissioners was specifically upon the understanding that the Master-General should be wholly confined to his official duties; and that recommendation therefore did not apply so long as the Master-General continued such an officer as he now was. The office had always been filled by eminent military men, whose services called them to the councils of the Sovereign and to high military command. If that were wrong, the Hon. Gentleman should move the House on the subject; but while the Master-General was liable to be called away, it was necessary that a Lieutenant-General should supply his place. The great Marlborough, while Master-General, had achieved the victory of Blenheim, and the House would not think that the Duke of Wellington, whose transcendant talents had acquired for him the commanding situation which he occupied in all the councils of Europe, *(cheers)* should merge his great qualities in the mere discharge of the duties of his office. *(Hear, hear!)* If the House, therefore, thought that the office of Master-General should remain as it now was, the recommendation of the Military Commissioners was against the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, and the office of Lieutenant-General must continue what it was. Lord Beresford had been appointed, and the imputed motive was, his influence and connexions. The office had been offered to Lord Hopetown and to Lord Hill, by the Duke of Wellington, who informed both the Noble Lords that the business would call for their constant attention—they both refused, and it fell [illegible] the present occupier. Such was the "sinecure" which had been offered from corrupt motives, and such the office to which no business was attached! Was the country to be deluded by such misrepresentations as these? *(Hear, hear!)* Was it to be tolerated that such calumnies should pass unexposed? *(Cheers)* The Duke of Wellington had been falsely aspersed, the Government maligned, and Lord Beresford calumniated; but he trusted that the vote of the House would give them an honourable acquittal. *(Loud and continued cheering.)*

Mr. Hume, in reply, said it was not his intension to follow the example of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, by putting himself into a passion *(hear, hear!)* and ranting in a way seldom heard in that House. The talk about falsehood, calumny, and misrepresentation, was wholly unworthy of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, and totally unwarranted by anything which had fallen from him (Mr. Hume). He was, however, not to be driven from his duty by such a line of proceeding; and this, he might be assured, would not be the last of his exertions in this way. *(Hear, hear!)* It was totally false that he had represented Lord Beresford as unworthy of the situation, or that he had obtained it by family connexion only; and he would not allow any man, however high in situation, to accuse him of falsehood. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman might flourish about the Duke of Marlborough and the glories of Blenheim, but there was another Master-General of the Ordnance, who had figured at Walcheren. *(Hear, hear!)* Let the Rt. Hon. Gentleman "take his change" out of that, if he pleased! *(Laughter.)* Nothing had been said of the great expense of the Office; and the garbling he had been charged with was all on the other side. The words of the Report were, that the office of Lieutenant-General was not essential to the constitution of the Board of Ordnance; and it was by misrepresentation alone that the attention of the House was sought to be diverted from the main question. If the Lieutenant-General was to be constantly employed, it was clear that the Master-General must be continually absent. The argument was, "We must have this distinguished man at the Head of the Department, and the other distinguished man to do the duty."—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Ward) had talked of the great increase of business, but he should recollect that three times the number of assistants was now employed, and there also 150 Commissariat Clerk.—In conclusion, Mr. Hume said, he was sorry to observe the tone of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Canning) whose foreign policy he could not but commend, as it looked like a return to the old English system: but when he saw him the ready defender of abuses, he could not but regret to see that the British spirit, which seemed to animate his exertions abroad, was neglected or reviled at home.

Mr. Macdonald, after some remarks, proposed an amendment, calling for inquiry into the nature of the office, which was negatived. Mr. Hume's Resolution was subsequently put to the vote; when there appeared for it, 73—Against it, 200—Majority, 127.

Thursday, February 20.

Mr. Brougham noticed the alarming reports that the Brest Fleet had actually sailed with sealed orders, and asked if it were true. Sir George Clerk replied, Government had heard nothing of it.

BOROUGH SYSTEM.

Lord John Russell, in pursuance of a notice, moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report upon the Right of Voting, and the number of Voters, in the different Towns and Boroughs of England sending Members to Parliament. The Noble Lord remarked on the necessity of such information, with a view to afford himself and the House materials for proper consideration of his Motion for Reform on the 11th of March, which had for its object the disfranchisement of the worst boroughs. He expressed the astonishment he had felt on hearing that this motion was to be opposed, as he could not conceive what connection it had with the principle of Reform, or why that species of information should be with held from him, which it was the practice of the House to grant to every Member who had a motion to bring forward.

Mr. Secretary Canning resisted the motion; first, because, in spite of the disclaimer of the Noble Lord, the public would connect it with the question of Reform, and its being carried would give a false impression of the temper of the House on that subject. Secondly, because it would be a more inquisitorial measure than even the Stuarts had ventured upon. To ascertain the right of voting, it would be necessary to examine the Charters of the boroughs, upon which depended all their privileges, patronage, &c. Would it be fair to expose these to the gaze of the public? Why, they might, with as much justice, go to private individuals and call for the title deeds of their estates. *(Cheers on the Ministerial Benches.)*

Lord John Russell—"It is not proposed to order the boroughs to produce their Charters."

Mr. Secretary Canning, in that case, could not conceive how the information could be obtained, as expressed in the terms of the motion. Thirdly, if the Noble Lord wished, by this inquiry, to show how small the number of voters was in some of the boroughs, that was quite a needless business. It was a matter of notoriety—nobody ever disputed it. He, and others who thought with him, never opposed Reform on that ground; and far from cavilling about the fact, were ready always to argue on the case of Old Sarum with its *two* voters. He contended, therefore, that nothing really useful was to be gained by the inquiry, and that it would be an inquisitorial and tyrannical measure.

Mr. Abercromby had been curious to know upon what possible pretence the motion could be resisted; he was sure, beforehand, that there could be no rational opposition, and the result had confirmed that opinion. Nothing could be more chimerical and childish than the first objection of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman,—that to grant the inquiry would convey a delusive impression of the feeling of the House on the subject of Reform. The public were not so easily alarmed by a dread of Reform originating in that House. How could the Rt. Hon. Gentleman assert, that the information required could be of no use? In framing a motion for a Reform of the Borough System, was it not essential to know the number of electors and the changes that had taken place in the boroughs? The other objection of the Right Hon. Secretary was founded on a gross exaggeration. The information could be obtained from the Returning Officers, without interfering with charters, or those private privileges which the Minister seemed so much afraid of making public. The whole objections were therefore either mere chimeras or violent exaggerations *(cheers)*. However, more good would perhaps be done by refusal than by compliance with the motion. The reason of the refusal would be so plain, that no man in the country could mistake it. The House was afraid to sanction the granting of a Committee, who might find out how very rotten the Representation of the boroughs was.—*(The Hon. Gentleman concluded amid loud cheers.)*

Mr. Peel maintained, that the objection of Mr. Canning remained unanswered. If the Noble Lord intended, in his plan of Reform, to retain a part of the Boroughs, he would ask, was it prudent to expose their charters and management? *(Laughter from all sides.)* Had it been merely the information that had been required, he would not have objected to it; but he would oppose the Committee.

Lord John Russell begged leave to say, that if the Gentleman opposite would agree to afford the Returns for which he had moved, he would give up the Committee *(Hear, hear!)*.

Mr. Peel could not pledge himself as to the opinion he would give upon any motion which was not before the House; but he would meet it on its own merits when it was brought forward.

Mr. Creevey made some smart observations on the buying and selling of boroughs and "freemen," as estates and cattle are; and contended for the fitness of having an accurate account of the universal vendors of English franchises.

The House divided—For the motion, 90—Against it 128—Majority, 38.

Friday February 21.

THE NAVY.

A vote of 25,000 seamen for 1823 being moved by Sir John Osborn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who stated that the increase of 4000 on the last year's vote, was on account of the piracies in the West Indies and the Mediterranean.

Mr. Brougham rose to observe, that he was anxious that foreigners, who were ignorant of the forms of Parliament, should not get a wrong notion, that this vote was meant to be the whole naval force for the year whatever circumstances might arise abroad.

Mr. Canning felt personally obliged to the Learned Gentleman for his suggestion. This vote no more limited the power of Parliament to grant a greater number of seamen, than it limited the capacity of the country to supply them. In the present state of Europe, further discussion of the possible emergencies of the country could do no good, and might do harm *(Hear)*. His Majesty's Government ardently wished to preserve peace; but into this wish there entered not the slightest feeling of apprehension *(Cheering)*. The resources of the country were unexhausted as would be proved, if exertion were necessary.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—REDUCTIONS PROPOSED BY MINISTERS.

The House forming a Committee of Supply,—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his promised exposé of the Finances and the proposed Reductions. He commenced by claiming the indulgence for this his first official effort, the more so as he stood in the place of a predecessor of great talents, long experience, many virtues, and unallied integrity. *(Hear!)* The best return he could make for the attention he claimed, was to be brief and intelligible. If he could be dishonest enough to make a mystery of what ought to be perfectly clear, he could not be so absurd, seeing how many Members of that House possessed the ability to detect and expose delusion. His first business was to shew the actual amount of the Revenue and Expenditure. Last year the Revenue produced 54,4,4,650*l*.; the Expenditure was, 49,449,131*l*.; giving a surplus of 4 965,519*l*. with regard to the estimate of the present year, the Right Hon. Gentleman founded his calculation on the revenue of 1822; and deducting the amount of taxes repealed last session, which operated this year, he felt himself entitled to assume, that the Revenue from ordinary sources would be, on a very moderate calculation £52,246,988

To which add the sum to be received from the Commissioners for the Half-pay and Pension Annuities according to the plan voted by Parliament 5,000,000

The total receipt would be... £57,246,988

And the Expenditure as follows:—

Funded Debt and management	£28,124,796	
Payment to the Commissioners of Half-pay..	2 800,000	
Civil List Pensions, &c....	2,050,000	
Interest of Exchequer Bills.....	1,900,000	
Army.....	7,362,000	
Navy.....	5 442,000	
Ordnance.....	1,382,000	
Miscellaneous.....	1,492,000	
Total Expenditure.. ———		49,852,786

Which would give a surplus of.... 7,394,202

—He had assumed in these figures, that the Revenue of the present would not fall short of that of last year; but he thought he was justified in going farther, in anticipating that the progressive improvement which it now exhibited would continue, and afford room at a future time for still further lightening the public burdens. The returns of the Customs shewed the increased activity of Commerce. The new and extensive regions now opening to British commercial enterprise in every quarter of the Globe, and the new principle which had emancipated Commerce from its old embarrassing shackles, justified sanguine expectations on this head. The prospect at home is no less satisfactory. The produce of the Excise proved the encreased consumption in the last three years, and consequently greater ease and comfort in the people. The state of all the great branches of industry was manifestly improved,—of which indeed the content and quiet of the people, compared to the distress and disorder a few years ago, formed alone abundant evidence. From this gratifying proof he derived the most consolation—that when discontent arose among the people, distress and privation were alone the influential causes; but that there was at bottom something so substantially patriotic in the character of the people, so sincere and deep-rooted an attachment to the genuine principles of the constitution, that when the galling pressure of distress was removed from the general mass, the great promoting cause of disquietude disappeared. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The Right Honorable Gentleman after alluding to the increase of saving banks as another sign of the improved condition of the lower classes, spoke of the retrenchments in the Expenditure which the Government had made of late years, and maintained, that they had reduced the amount a million and a half below the estimate of the Finance Committee,—hereby disproving all the charges against Ministers of extravagant expenditure or reluctance to economise. He then adverted to the mode of applying the surplus revenue, which was upwards of seven millions. Five millions he proposed to devote to the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the principle which Parliament had already decided upon. He was convinced that principle could not be abandoned without having a fatal effect on the public credit,—that public credit which, if shaken at the present crisis, might lead to the destruction of the country itself. *(Loud cheers from all sides.)* Who could say what may be the nature of the claims which should devolve on the nation? Who could say what energies they may be called upon to wield in defence of all that was dear and valuable in national honour? If ever there was a time which demanded a sacred protection for public credit, it was now, when vague and mischievous notions were studiously inculcated, that the people had no remedy for their burdens but the compulsory seizure of a part of the public debt—a seizure involving every character of spoliation—a robbery of one set of people to relieve another. *(Loud cheers from all sides.)* Beyond the appropriation of the five millions to the Sinking Fund, however, there would remain more than two millions, which he proposed to remit in taxation, and to make the reduction in the Assessed Taxes. [About this period of his speech, Mr. Robinson was suddenly taken ill, and sunk back in his seat, exhausted by his exertions, and bleeding at the nose. His friends earnestly advised him not to proceed—a recommendation which was loudly cheered by the House; but after an interval, he said he felt better and would conclude his statement.]—The Right Hon. Gentleman enumerated the details of the proposed reduction. Some of the smaller items of Assessed Taxes would be abolished altogether; such as the tax on occasional servants, amounting to 37,000*l*.;

…a jobbing gardenars, 19,700l.; on the lower classes of taxed carts. 9,300l; on ponies under 13 hands, 4. 180l.; on small horses employed by farmers, who are also tradesmen, 6 500l. The remaining reductions would be Fifty per Cent. that is to say, from the tax on male servants, 150,900l will be withdrawn; from that on clerks, shopmen, and travellers, 98,500l.; from four-wheeled carriages, 145,000l.; from two-wheeled carriages. 98,000l. from the higher class of taxed carts, 17,630l.; from the lower duties on horses and mules 72,500l. In regard to the taxes on carriages and servants, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman observed, that they were considered to affect only those classes which could bear them best; but he did not think that it was very material whether a tax was paid by one class or by another: the repeal of it would be beneficial so far as it went. The Window Tax would also be reduced, generally, Fifty per Cent. and that part of it which affected ground-floor shop-windows would be repealed altogether. In regard to Irish Assessed Taxes, he proposed their total repeal—(*cheers*) they did not produce more than 100,000l. and that deficiency could be made good by a saving in the collection of the Irish Customs. The Right Hon. Gentlemen, in further allusion to the oppressed state of Ireland, promised a speedy alleviation of the duties on spirits, and an amendment of the cruel distillery laws. He concluded a long speech, amid tumultuous cheers, by general congratulations on the financial prospects of the country.

Mr. Maberly considered the proposed reduction of taxes very insufficient, and proposed to the House a plan by which the whole *seven* millions of surplus could be devoted to the remission of taxation, and the object of the Sinking Fund accomplished by another process. This plan was neither new in principle nor practice: it was Mr. Pitt's plan for the Redemption of the Land Tax. That tax was originally 2,000,000l. a year. Mr. Pitt at first held out great advantages to persons disposed to redeem; and in the first three years, 17 millions of the three per Cents. had been paid off by that means. In the next 20 years however—the advantages of redemption being withdrawn—only Six millions of stock were redeemed; and at this present time not more than 67,000l were annually paid for redemption, which would take 500 years to complete it. Now his plan was, to offer to proprietors of land, or others, an advantage of 10 or 5 per cent. above the nominal price of redemption; in which case he did not doubt that in 2 or 3 years the remainder of the tax, about 1,250,000l. would be redeemed, and three per cent. stock to the amount of 43,000,000l. paid off. By the Sinking Fund of 5 millions a year, taking the price of the three per cents. at 80, it would take seven years to pay off an equal amount of the National Debt; and thus, by his plan, a large and immediate relief could be afforded to the people, while public credit would be equally well provided for as by the Sinking Fund. Mr. Maberly concluded by reading a series of Resolutions which embodied the plan he had stated. He did not move them however.

Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Baring paid high compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his clear and statesmanlike *exposé*. Mr. Ricardo thought the Sinking Fund useless; while Mr. Baring maintained its absolute necessity.

Mr. Hume also complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He condemned, however, the plan of forcing five millions from the distresses of the country, at such a moment as the present, in order to make a Sinking Fund. The best policy would be to give the people every possible relief now, and so to provide resources for future sacrifices and emergencies. He would never sanction the taking a shilling from the public creditor; but he earnestly advised the landed interest to force farther reductions of taxes upon the Ministers.

Lord Folkestone observed, that notwithstanding the outcry raised aginst every body who hinted at a reduction of the interest of the Debt, he thought it proper to declare, that he retained on that subject the opinions he had expressed two years ago.

Mr. H. G. Bennet said, when he had heard Gentlemen say that they should deal honestly with the public creditor, he thought that they were bound to deal honestly with the public debtor (*Hear, hear!*). The country was bound to pay the debt it borrowed—no more; he never would allow that the people should be defrauded by any trick or shuffling with the currency. The people of England would not submit to be robbed of their property; county after county would present their petitions to that House, demanding that *equitable adjustment* which was a matter of right, of justice, and of necessity.

Several other Members addressed the House shortly. Resolutions founded on the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 17.

AUSTRIAN DEBT TO ENGLAND.

Several petitions being presented, complaining of Agricultural Distress.—

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, there was great reason to complain of the lavish expenditure during the war, and particularly of one advance to a continental power, which ought to have been long since repaid—he meant the Loan to Austria, respecting which he wished to know what arrangement had been made.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL had no hesitation in saying that the principle of an arrangement for the repayment of the Loan had been agreed to by the Austrian Government. He trusted he should soon be able to announce that the arrangement had been finally concluded. With regard to the observation as to lavish expenditure he should merely observe, that it was by means of the expenditure that Europe had been enabled to rescue itself from the most detestable tyranny that ever existed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that however it might be thought the lavish expenditure during the War enabled Europe to rescue itself from the most detestable tyranny that ever existed, he was afraid that that expenditure had disabled us from preventing Europe from falling a prey to a still more detestable tyranny. In the former case however detestable the tyranny, there was some qualification of it in the splendid talents and the gigantic ability of the man who exercised it; but it would be infinitely worse to be tyrannized over by those whom every body despised.

FEBRUARY 23.

MESSRS. CANNING AND HUSKISSON.

Harwich.—After the ceremony of chairing the Members, about 150 persons dined at the Three Cups Inn. The Right Honourable George Canning took the Chair, and on his health being drank, Mr. Canning returned thanks in a luminous speech, in the course of which he took occasion to remark on the public line of politics he had hitherto pursued. Although, he said, he had not in the House of Commons, as yet been able to make known to the country the line of policy he intended to pursue in the present eventful times, yet he had the pleasure of saying, that the sentiments expressed by his Noble Friend and Colleague, Lord Liverpool, corresponded entirely with his own. With respect to foreign policy, it was the determination of his mind to pursue and support the most liberal principles; and he was proud in stating that the nation was never more able to support them; and should she be compelled to take up arms in her defence, that we were never more capable of entering upon a contest: but that it was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers, if possible, to maintain a strict neutrality. He believed this nation still held that imposing situation which gave her sufficient influence to preserve the peace of Europe, & that she still was the dread & wonder of the world, With regard to domestic policy, he was disposed to support the Constitution as it is, with all its institutions, presuming that as they had carried them through such times of difficulty, when almost all others had fallen to decay, they must be of no ordinary value.

Among the Toasts given from the Chair, was that of "Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World."—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Mr. Huskisson has been returned for Liverpool in the room of Mr. Canning. We regret that our limits will not allow us to insert his speech on the hustings. The following extract, however, is of too great moment to be omitted at this time:

"Upon the temper and talents of Mr. Canning has devolved the task of guiding and repelling the elements of strife from the country, and, if possible, from Europe. It has behoved him to oppose firmly the principles of aggression avowed by the powers hostile to Spain; and in this opposition do I cordially concur. It will ever be a principle with me to assert, and as far as in my power maintain the independence of every nation, and to oppose hostile machinations by other powers against a nation's internal peace and freedom. I am not called upon to argue for the Spanish Constitution, which I may not understand; but I am assured, in maintaining their right to aim at the attainment of rational and regulated liberty, the means and manner are matters in which they themselves only are concerned. The Spanish nation is making an experiment in liberty to which I sincerely hope success: she transgresses no boundaries of international law; and if the principle of interference with her in such case be admitted, there will no longer be safety to any nation—to ourselves. A crusade against principles of internal policy were an event, the consequences of which upon the peace and independence of the world, could not be calculated or foreseen.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 12.—These gentlemen, in the immediate service of his Excellency, the Chamberlain, Sir Charles Vernon, Captain Stanhope, and Mr. St. George have received intimation that their services will no longer be required.—*Dublin Journal.*

The cause of the dismissals is, the reception, with unanimous applause, by the hundreds of assembled Noblemen and Gentlemen present at the late Beef-steak Club Dinner, of the following toast:—"The Exports of Ireland—and may those who would subvert the Constitution be the first." In consequence of the dismissal of Sir Charles Vernon, a levee, consisting of nearly 400 Noblemen and Gentlemen, waited upon Sir Charles yesterday at Dublin Castle, to express to him their sentiments upon the occasion.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*—The same paper adds, that these dismissals have excited an intense sensation throughout Dublin; that various distinguished individuals have intimated their intention of addressing the King to solicit him to restore Sir Charles to office, and that letters have been addressed to the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Whitworth, and the Earl of Talbot, requesting their advocacy with his Majesty on the occasion.

8TH FEBRUARY 1823.

We hear that the Marquis Wellesley is shortly expected in England, to attend his duties in the House of Lords. In his Lordship's appointment of the Lords Justices in Ireland who are to conduct the affairs of the Government during his Lordship's absence, the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Earl Manners, has been omitted. *Evening paper.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Saturday Feb.* 8.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 8.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. (now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons), to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. (now Secretary to his Majesty's embassy at Paris), to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Honourable Alger on Percy (now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq. (late Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the United States of America), to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin.

The King has also been pleased to appoint William John Crosbie, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 7.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to Sir Edward Hyde East, Knight, late Chief Justice of Calcutta and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE ARMY.

THE DECCAN PRIZE CASE.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

Present the Earl of Liverpool; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Hon. Berkeley Paget; Viscount Lowther; Lord Granville H. Somerset.

"Their Lordships having heard counsel in support of the claims of the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army, and of those of Sir Thomas Hislop and the Army of the Deccan, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered all the documentary evidence laid before them, in behalf of the several parties, and the arguments of the counsel, are of opinion, that the most just and equitable principle of distribution will be, to adhere, as nearly as the circumstances of the case may admit, to that of actual capture: and that, although they are aware that the principle of constructive capture must, under certain circumstances, in a degree be admitted, the disposition should be to limit, rather than to extend that principle:

"They are therefore of opinion, that the mode of distribution originally intended by the Marquis of Hastings would be most equitable and just, with respect to the booty taken at Poonah, Mahidpore, and Nagpore, and that the booty taken on each of those occasions respectively, should belong to the divisions of the Deccan Army engaged in the respective operations in which the same was captured: but that, as the division of the Bengal Army, under Brigadier-General Hardyman, appears to have been put in motion for the purpose of co-operating directly in the reduction of Nagpore, and to have been actually engaged with a corps of the enemy antecedent to the surrender of that place, this division appears to their Lordships to be justly entitled to share in the booty captured at Nagpore; and that such other booty, arising from the operations against the Mahrattas in the years 1817 and 1818, as may now be subject to his Majesty's royal disposition, should be granted to such divisions of the Grand Army, under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, and of the Deccan Army, under the command of Sir Thos. Hislop, as may respectively have captured the same.

"Their Lordships are also of opinion, that confirmably to the letter of the Marquis of Hastings to Sir Thomas Hislop, of the 12th of January, 1818, Sir Thos. Hislop, as Commander in-Chief of the Deccan Army, and all the Officers of the General Staff of that army, are entitled to participate in the booty which may arise from any capture by any divisions of the Army of the Deccan, until the said Army of the Deccan was broken up on the 31st of March, 1818.

"Their Lordships have felt it to be inconsistent with their duty to recommend to his Majesty to give his sanction to any agreement for the common division of booty, into which the several divisions of either army may have entered, as it is their decided opinion, that if the principle of actual capture be not adopted in this case as the rule of distribution, no other correct or equitable rule could have been adopted than that of a general distribution amongst the forces of all the Presidencies engaged in the combined operations of the campaign.

"Their Lordships do not consider that, under all the circumstances of this case, it will be expedient to recommend to his Majesty to grant any part of this booty to the East India Company.

"And their Lordships will submit to his Majesty their recommendation, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that his Royal Grant of the said booty may be made in conformity with these principles.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 1.—On Friday the 22d regiment of the line left Paris for the army of Spain; it will be replaced by the 59th regiment of the line. The 25th regiment will set off on Sunday for the army, and will be replaced by the 43d regiment.—On the 27th ultimo the 9th company of miners left Douay for the Army of Observation.—Eight companies of the foot artillery of the Toulouse Regiment left Renneson the 27the ultimo for Bayonne. The 10th company of miners, 50 men of the light horse artillery, two companies of the train corps, 54 teams of tumbrils and forges, passed through Toulon the 25th ultimo on their route fron Metz to Perpignan. —Two parks of field artillery are actively completing at Toulouse and Narbonne; one is destined for the army of the Eastern, and the other for that of the Western Pyrenees.—The artillery of Vincennes and the second regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard, marched this morning for the frontiers of Spain.

FEB. 4.—This day at half-past three, their Royal Highnesses Monsieur and the Duke d'Angouleme, accompanied by the Generals and chief Officers of the Royal Guard reviewed on the place du Carouzel, the Dragoons of the Guard and the 30th regiment of the line. The princes were received with the loudest acclamations. After having defiled before their Royal Highnesses, the troops set off on their march for the Army.—*Journal des Debats.*

The French Ambassador quitted Madrid on horseback, and alone, as if he had been going only to take a ride. This he did to prevent being insulted.

Yesterday, an extraordinary courier arrived in Paris from Madrid, bringing advices from that capital to the 29th Jan. The Constitutionalists commanded by Velasco and l'Abisbal marched to attack a corps of Royalists about 1,500 strong, which was retiring. An action took place, and the Constitutionalist made some prisoners. Other Royalist corps having, it is said, approached Madrid from another quarter, l'Abisbal was under the necessity of separating from Velasco to come and cover the capital.

BREST, JAN. 21.—The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaur of 80 guns, and the Flore frigate. We have already in our harbour two 74's a ship of the line cut down, two frigates, and several corvettes. They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re establish the Semaphores on the coast. Powder, balls, and bombs have been sent to [illegible] levies of sailors are already ordered here, and ordered also in all parts of France.

BAYONNE, JAN. 25.—A courier has just passed through this town, despatched by the French Government, which has orders to return if he met on his route the Ambassador Count de Lagarde, who is expected here between the 5th and 10th inst.—The English Ambassador continues at Madrid, charged with affairs of the highest importance, but all concurring to the same object—the triumph of a good cause.—The dreadful weather, and the great quantity of snow which has fallen, prevent any military movements in the Spanish provinces which are situated near this frontier.

A letter from Madrid, written on the 28th Jan. announces that a corps of 7000 rebels, composed of disbanded regiments, and a multitude of other individuals, had formed the design of marching against the capital. On receiving intelligence of their movements, the Government despatched all the disposable troops which could be mustered; a conflict ensued, and the rebels at first had the advantage, but General Velasco promptly came up with the national militia, and soon decided victory in favour of the Constitutionalists. The defeat of the rebels was complete; a great number of them were killed and made prisoners. In the first moments of alarm the King was inclined to remove to the Escurial; but the Cortes and the Government represented to his Majesty that he was much more secure in Madrid, where all the inhabitants would serve as a rampart against the factions. The King was impressed with the truth of this advice, and did not quit his palace.

PARIS, FEB. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies met yesterday in secret committee, for the discussion of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The sitting, which opened at half past one in the afternoon, was not over till past 8 o'clock. It was expected that from the extreme right a violent storm would burst forth on the Ministry. M. de la Bourdonnaye reproached the President of the Council with having opposed the war when there was a fit opportunity to make it, when there was no preparation for defence in Spain, when invasion would have been favoured by the bands in Catalonia and Navarre, who at that time had not experienced any reverse and by the generous conspirators of the 7th July, whose success would have been rendered certain by our co-operation. In his vehement philippic, he accused the President of the Council of having betrayed the party whose creature he was, and the cause of legitimacy, by *allowing to exist in the midst of France the remains of the revolution*, and by following the same errors, the same system of hesitation and expedients, as the preceding Administration. In the opinion of M. de la Bourdonnaye there should be a simultaneous action in Spain and France, to exterminate revolutionists and the hydra of revolution.—M. de Kergorlay undertook to refute all the publicists in the world, to justify the right of intervention, and to make it understood, that if France, in this pious and sacred war, should accept the aid of the troops of her allies, those friendly troops ought not to excite any degree of uneasiness.—M. Delalot made a personal attack on M. de Villele. He saw in the contradictions which have for some months distinguished the unfortunate *Journal des Debats*, a faithful image of the conduct, the character, and vacillation of the Minister.—M. de Villele answered. At the time, he said, when it is pretended Spain was without defence, nothing in France was ready for the attack. By acting imprudently and with precipitation, there would have been a risk of exposing the life of King Ferdinand *Every thing which could be done against the Constitutional system was done. It was difficult to supply the extravagant demands for men and money made by the chiefs of bands: but assistance was given them, insurrection was stirred up wherever it was possible.* But, much as he appeared to be inclined to peace when war was not possible, so much was he disposed for war, now that a hundred thousand men were assembled at the foot of the Pyrenees, & now *that it was, necessary to attack the South, in order to escape from the North.* This ambiguous language required some explanation the result of which was, that war was to be made on Spain in order not to give a passage to the armies of the North who have to take vengeance on the Peninsula. Two amendments were proposed, declaring that the Chamber eagerly embraced the last hopes of peace—General Foy proposed an amendment, beseeching the King, whatever might be the events of the war, if war is inevitable, to prevent the soil of our country from being polluted by the presence of foreign armies. He also interrogated the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the nature of the new engagements that might have been entered into with other Powers—M. de Chateaubriand, in reply, ascended the tribune, declared that he was not prepared to answer the questions put to him: it belonged to the King to conclude whatever treaties he judged necessary, and as the King's Minister he could not divulge the secrets of which he was the depositary; but he could, however affirm, that as plenipotentiary at Verona, he had not concluded any treaty derogatory to the honour of France. The Chamber set aside the amendments proposed, by the previous question. The Address was adopted by 202 against 93.—*Journal du Commerce.*—[Being a secret sitting no regular report is given of this important discussion; but private accounts say the sketch furnished by some Deputy to the above journal is very correct.]

FEB. 10.—There has been circulated to-day a somewhat different version of the speech which M. de Villele made, unpreparedly, yesterday, in the secret committee, from that which we gave upon the authority of general conversation. It appears that his Excellency, in giving an account of the conduct which the ministry believed it

…to pursue with respect to Spain, did indeed …to be understood that they had furnished …uniary assistance to the bands of the Faith; …but he said, with great reason, that it had n… been considered consistent with the dignity of th… …vernment openly to encourage hostilities o… …e frontiers of a country in which we had a… Ambassador.—*Journal du Commerce.*

FEB. 11.—Yesterday the Minister of Finance presented the Budget for 1823. In addition t… the surplus from the two last years, which a… mounted to near 43 millions of francs, he demanded in order to meet the extraordinary expenses which were probable, a vote of credit for 100 millions of francs, and the creation of 4 millions of *rentes.*

Paris, Feb. 6. All the versions which have been circulated respecting the organization of the army are incorrect. We believe we may assure our readers that it has been decreed as follows:—

ARMY OF THE WESTERN PYRENEES.

His Royal Highness the Duke d' Angouleme, General in-Chief
General Guilleminot, Chief of the Staff.
1st Division—General Count Molitor.
2d Division—Baron de Damas.
3d Division—Lieutenant-General Count Bourke.
4th Division—Lieutenant-General Viscount Obert.
Cavalry Division—Lieut.-General Viscount Castex.
Artillery—Lieutenant-General Tirlet.
Engineers—Lieutenant-General Dode.

2D CORPS.

The Prince de Hohenlohe, Commander-in-Chief, having under his orders two divisions, one commanded by General Canuel, and the other by General Couchy.

3D CORPS—ARMY OF THE EASTERN PYRENEES

Lieutenant—General Marquis de Lauriston, Commander-in-Chief.
1st Division—Lieutenant-General Count Curial.
2d Division—Lieutenant-General Viscount Donnadieu
3d Division—Lieut.-General Count Pamphile Lacroix.
1st Division of Cavalry—Lieutenant-General Roussed d' Hurbal.
2d Division—Lieutenaut-General Viscoun Domont.
Artillery—Major-General Baron Berge; Chief of the Staff, M. Despres.
Reserve, composed of the Guard—The Marshal Duke de Reggio, Commander-in Chief.
Infantry—Lieutenant General Bourmont.
Cavalry—Lieutenant-General Bordesoult.

It is affirmed that the two divisions commanded by the Prince de Hohenlohe will, if war take place, enter Spain with the army of the Western Pyrenees, and be detached to occupy Arragon.

It is affirmed that the Marshal Duke de Reggio will set off to-day (Thursday) for Bayonne.—*Journal des Debats.*

This day, the regiments of the infantry of the Royal Guard, which are destined for the army of Spain, will be reviewed by the Marshal Duke de Ragusa, Major General *de service.* These troops will march on Saturday next.

Advices from Vienna state, that in the event of war between France and Spain, the Emperor Alexander will place a fleet at the disposal of France, which will have land forces on board.

An Imperial ordinance has just been promulgated at Milan for the levy of 6,000 men. This operation will commence on the 20th of March.

In consequence of the departure for the army of various regiments of the garrison of Paris, it is affirmed that orders have been transmitted to the chiefs of the legions of the National Guard, to occupy, provisionally, some posts of the capital now occupied by troops of the line, until the arrival in Paris of other regiments, which are to replace those which have departed.

The *Journal de la Belgique* states:—"If war take place between France and Spain, it is thought that a cordon of Belgic troops will be established on our frontier."

The baggage of M. the Lieutenant-General Marquis de Lauriston was yesterday despatched for the army. That of the Duke d'Angouleme was expedited thither some days ago.

The following is the opinion of the Prince de Talleyrand on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne of France

"It is now sixteen years since, commanded by him who then ruled the world, to deliver my opinion on a conflict in which he [redacted] to engage with the Spanish people, [redacted] me to displease him by [redacted] you the multitude of dangers that would [redacted] equally rash and unjust. Disgrace [redacted] my sincerity. After so long an interval, I find myself by a singular destiny, under the necessity of renewing the same efforts, and same counsels! The speech from the throne has almost banished the last hope of the friends of peace. It is menacing to Spain, and I must say, it seems to me alarming to France. However, war is not yet declared. Peers of France, a moment, a single moment still remains to enable you to preserve the King, to preserve your country from the chances of so dangerous an enterprise. Hasten to fulfil the most sacred of duties, to undeceive the King, who is misled with respect to the wishes of France, the wants of his people, and his own interests, no less than with regard to the state of Spain, which is represented to him as being weakened by internal dissension. The wishes of the French people—it is almost superfluous to make the assertion—the wishes of the French people are decidedly for peace. Satiated with military glory, they hoped, under the government of their King, to repair, in the bosom of peace, the miseries of a 31 years' war. All the parts of this vast empire, which presents so many various interests, are unanimous on this question. Lille coincides with Strasburg, Lyons with Bordeaux, and Marseilles with Grenoble. The most insolent party spirit cannot dispute this fact. And how should it be otherwise? In this case, have not the shipowners of Bordeaux and Marseilles the same interest as the manufacturer of Lyons or Rouen? Is not the one in danger of being robbed of the treasures which he has embarked on the sea, and is not the other, by being suddenly deprived of his most important outlets exposed to the risk of being compelled to shut up those warehouses which once constituted his glory and the prosperity of our country? Need I mention that portion of the population who live only by their daily labour and who, through the reduction in the price of the labour, now earn only a part of the wages necessary to support their families, and who, from day to day, may run the risk of being deprived of this last resource? Can you suppose, gentlemen, that the most flourishing state of agriculture can escape the disasters that assail industry and trade? In the present state of society, all branches of prosperity are linked together. The losses of the merchant will, in their turn, fall upon the cultivator, and the agricultural class of the people will be drained of the money that will be lost on the desolated plains of Spain. Why do not the Powers of the world count at this terrible moment what are the suffrages? On one side there is a whole people, and on the other—what shall I say?—some individual interests which endeavour to turn to their advantage exclusively, a restoration which was intended for the benefit of society at large. I have the courage to speak the whole truth. The same chivalric sentiment in 1789 led aside generous hearts, and seduced imaginations, but they could not preserve the monarchy; they may destroy it in 1823, & legitimate monarchy is the want of France. The war is not, as some persons are pleased to say, a question relative to dynasty; it is altogether a party question. The interests of royalty were not concerned, but only those of a party, true to its ancient hatred, and its ancient pretensions, and which it is less ambitious to preserve than to re-conquer. It is wished to obtain revenge on the tops of the Pyrenees. What substantial motives could induce France, now so happy, so tranquil, and so prosperous, to risk the chances of a war with Spain? What has France to complain of? All her complaints are reduced to this—the Spanish Charter is full of imperfections: but how long is it since neighbouring nations have believed themselves authorized to exact of an independent people the reformation of its political laws? With such a theory, what would become of the independence of nations? What singular reformers, what strange Lycurguses, a hundred thousand soldiers speedily to be followed by as many more, would make! Who is it that it is wished to impose upon by this political Don Quixotism? Does any person flatter himself that the secret of this new crusade is a mystery to the people? No; Spain with its acquired liberty, Spain without the privileged orders, is an intolerable spectacle for pride to witness; it cannot be endured, and it is necessary to do that in Spain which it has not been possible to do in France—to effect a counter-revolution. I know well that the invisible directors of this great conspiracy against the liberty of nations are not mad enough to hope for any success from the efforts of their partisans alone. Upon what, then, finally do they nest their last hopes? They do not know; they would have trembled if they had taken it into consideration. The support upon which they rely is foreign support. Let it not be imagined that this is a chimerical statement; the parricidal wish has been very recently expressed in those periodical journals which are the base reflectors of the impure passions that agitate the face of our country. But at what price will the foreigners upon whom the party I have alluded, to be reduced to the necessity of relying, sell us their fatal co operation? Who will pay their armies? Who will support them? Certainly it will not be unfortunate Spain; it has no treasures; it scarcely can furnish its own subsistence; it is rich only in courage. Prudence prevents me from developing to a greater extent all the dangers of a war with Spain; your knowledge and your reflection will suggest them to you. But I have said enough to justify the necessity of my presence in the tribune. It becomes me, who am old, who respect France, who am devoted to the King and all his family who have taken so great a part in the events of the double restoration, who by my efforts and I venture to say my successful efforts have established my glory and my responsability upon the renewed alliance between France and the house of Bourbon—to prevent, as much as is in my power, the work of wisdom and of justice from being compromised by foolish and rash passions. The King is deceived. It is our duty to undeceive him. He is told that his people desire war when they wish for peace. He is told that the honour of his crown would be compromised if he did not revenge the insults which have been offered to Ferdinand VII. His ancestor Louis XIV. did not revenge insults much more heinous; and on a point of dignity Louis XIV. is not a model to be despised. The happiness of France—that is the glory of Louis XVIII.; and he is worthy of enjoying such glory. It is said that Spain being a prey to anarchy, is dangerous for France. Facts are before us to answer this. Is it true that anarchical doctrines have made alarming progress in France? On the contrary, has not power made its greatest acquisitions amongst us since the revolution of Spain? Do not fear to make the truth known to the King: he will never reject it; and with this conviction I support the amendment moved by the Baron de Bastarte. It is my wish that the majority of the Chamber should be prompted by their fidelity to the King and the Charter, to support it with their votes. I shall say only one word more, and that for the purpose of asking if there be no where entertained any doubts as to the secret wish of Ferdinand VII. I do not presume to give a personal opinion on this subject; I derive it from the past, which is but too well known. The King of Spain was, doubtless, never more completely deprived of liberty than during the seven years of his captivity at Valencay, and I appeal to the recollection of some of my noble colleagues, whether at that painful period they did not find that neither their brilliant names nor their affecting attachment were capable of inspiring that Sovereign with sufficient confidence to make him regard the attempt which they wished to make for his deliverance, as any other thing than an act of temerity, of which he would become the victim; and my personal relations with King Ferdinand, authorize me to believe that his refusal proceeded only from a noble confidence in the fidelity of his subjects, to whose courage and love he wished to be indebted for his deliverance." This last observation, notwithstanding the difference of time, affords subjects for many comparisons and reflections.

FEBRUARY 11th,

There is no doubt that England has for a long time seen, with a kind of envy, France rising by degrees from the long exhaustion in which her glory left her. We must not reproach England for this feeling which is national on her part, and even reflects honour upon us: we merely make a simple observation which history has made before us. The rivalry of the two countries has existed from their infancy. The progress of knowledge has not extinguished it, and although the materialism of new doctrines has remarkably weakened patriotism, enough of it still remains at the bottom of the heart to perpetuate that generous emulation, and that ardent desire of pre-eminence, which, from time to time, places in a state of defiance two nations, often enemies and always rivals.—*The Quotidienne.*

SPAIN.

Official accounts have been published of the operations of General O'Donnel, Count del Abisbal, against the insurgent bands under Bessieres and D'Uman, which had approached Madrid. They confirm the statement we gave last week, and hold out hopes, that the insurgents, being surrounded, would not be able to retreat to the frontiers. The alarm at Madrid was only momentary, and enthusiasm very great. The capture of Urgel by Mina is announced. The rebel chief Romagosa was starved out, and forced to abandon the fort.

CORTES EXTRAORDINARY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

The order of the day was the consideration of the report of the War Committee on the plan for the staff of the army. After the discussion had proceeded for some time, the debate was suspended, in consequence of the arrrival of the Secretaries of State in the hall with the following communication from the Government relative to the

KING OF FRANCE'S SPEECH.

His Majesty's Government, anxious to preserve the invaluable treasure of national liberty, threatened by the approach of a foreign war, of which the speech delivered by Louis XVIII. appears to leave no doubt, cannot do less than recur to the Cortes, the faithful organ of the will of the Spanish nation, in order that it may grant to the Government the means necessary for resisting and chastising the aggressors. Though the Government deeply regret the necessity for great sacrifices, which it always wishes the people should be spared, it is now bound to ask them, because it regards the making of such sacrifices as of the first importance for the maintenance of the fundamental code of the monarchy, the dignity of the nation, and the most sacred and imprescriptible rights of the people. Against these objects, beloved by all true Spaniards and their worthy representatives, are actually and effectively directed the hostile preparations and the invasion with which France threatens us. The case has then arrived, in which it is necessary for the defence of their sacred rights, that his Majesty should avail himself of the generous offers, made by the Cortes in their message of the 11th of January last, in consequence of the heroic resolution which they adopted in the memorable sittings of that day and the 9th. Invested with this authority, his Majesty's Government will no longer delay to propose extraordinary measures proportionate to the magnitude and imminency of the danger, and such as in its opinion the public safety imperiously demands. It is, therefore, considered indispensable and urgent to propose to the Cortes, that they will be pleased to decree as follows:—

"1. That, to place the army completely on the war establishment, there shall be raised the 30,000 men necessary for that purpose.

"2. That this levy shall be accomplished in a prompt and active manner, by the Military Commandants of districts, in concert with the provincial deputations; and that these authorities shall present the number corresponding to their provinces, clothed and armed, within the period of one month from the publication of this decree, employing for that purpose the funds arising from the real property, local imposts, and public granaries of towns, from arrears and anticipations of taxes, vicinal repartitions, and whatever other sources as may be available. The deputations who punctually execute this duty will, for that act, be declared to have deserved well of their country.

"3. That the Government be authorized to apply immediately to the army, if it should think proper he men intended to form new battalions for recruiting the active militia.

"4. That the Government be in the like manner authorized to recall into the service persons from the rank of private to that of sergeant inclusive, who have completed their periods of service in the standing army or active militia, and who, without exceeding the age required by the organic law, may present their licences in due form, and with the requisites it prescribes. They shall be allowed a bounty corresponding with their class and the time they have previously served.

"5. That the Government be also authorized to suspend the final discharges of the soldiers who have served out their time, until the recruiting of the army be completed.

"6. That the Government be also authorized to permit the importation of arms, ammunition, implements, and all articles for war, which may be considered necessary under the present circumstances.

"7. That the Government be also authorized to build, purchase, or obtain by embargo, as may be found most convenient and expeditous, the number of small craft necessary for forming 200 gun-boats to defend our coasts, and that there be granted 4,400 seamen for the crews of these vessels; it being understood that the Government may or may not render effective, in whole or in part, this grant, according as circumstances may or may not require another destination to be given to it in the naval supply previously decreed by the Cortes.

"The shortness of the time, and the great importance and urgency of the subject, have rendered it impossible for the Government to submit, at present, to the deliberation of the Cortes, the relative pecuniary resources. This it will, however, have the honour to do to-morrow.

"EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.
"MIGUEL LOPEZ BANOS.
"FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ GASCO
"JOSE MANUEL DE VADILLO.
"FELIPE BENICIO NAVARO.
"DIONISIO CAPAZ.

"Madrid, Feb. 5."

The secretary for the War Department then said, "His Majesty's Government, in the exercise of its power and the fulfilment of its duties, is making every necessary arrangement for giving the armies embodied for military operations the necessary impulse of force and organization for repelling the attempts of the enemies of the country. In vain do foreign Powers oppose themselves to liberty, which is destined to triumph in Spain. On every point in which the Government requires the authority of the Cortes, it will recur to them without delay in order that every department may acquire the force necessary to act with due effect.

The message was ordered to be referred to the consideration of a special Committee, and the Cortes resumed the debate on the staff of the army.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

The special Committee, to which the propositions made by the Government in the sitting of yesterday had been referred, made a report. It was allowed to lie for some time on the table for the inspection of the Deputies, and then read by one of the secretaries in the following terms:—

"The special Committee, appointed to examine the demand made and the authority required from the Cortes by the Government in the sitting of yesterday, have, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, considered the subject with due attention, and, after hearing the Secretaries of State, now present, for the deliberation of the Cortes, the following project of a decree:—

"The Committee must, in the first place, observe to the Cortes, that the making the forces in the project 27 men short of the 30,000 required, is far from being occasioned by an opinion that the Government ought not to have the force which has been demanded, but is done to avoid the inconvenience of a new repartition for the provinces, and to enable the towns to avail themselves in this levy of the repartition which was formed for the last *quinta.*

"The Cortes Extraordinary, exercising the powers granted by the Constitution, have decreed as follows:—

"1. The army shall be placed on the war establishment by a levy of 29,973 men.

"2. Each province shall contribute to this reinforcement the number of men corresponding to its population, according to the temporary division of the Spanish territory of the 27th of January last, deducting four men from each of the lists of the maritime provinces, in the following manner:—

[Here follows an alphabetic table of the provinces, of Spain, with the population of each, allowing the deductions for the maritime districts, and the number of men which each is to contribute.

"3. The Provincial Deputations shall carry into effect this levy, either in the manner of the *quinta*, or by substitution, according as they may find most convenient; it being understood that the drawing shall be accomplished within the same terms and under the same rules as the anterior extraordinary drawing, with solely the modifications expressed in articles 4 and 5.

"4. Those who have already joined battalions of the active militia are exempt from this levy.

"5. Young men who have completed their 17th year may, if they wish, be admitted as substitutes, provided they are of the requisite height and strength.

"6. They may also be admitted as volunteers if they possess the same qualfications.

"7. This article in the decree is the same as the Government message, except that it omits to state that the provincial deputations shall be declared to have deserved well of the country in order to make that a separate article, and that it directs these deputations to keep an exact account of the funds they receive and apply.

"8. The deputations that punctually execute the provision in the preceding article shall, by the fact of so doing, be declared to have deserved well of the country

"9. This article corresponds with the 4th of the message, except that in giving authority to the Government to enlist persons who have already served in the army there is added the words—'though they may be foreigners.'

…eigners in whom confidence is to be place… …ey have not previously served, may be admit… ted into the army, but must enter in the rank of soldiers.

"11. The Government is authorized to dispose of the corps of the active militia as may be most convenient for the public service.

"12. Authority is given for the importation of arms, &c. (See article 6 of the message.)

"13. This article corresponds with the 7th of the message, except that the number of gun-boats is made 150, and the number of seamen 3,300."

The articles were, after some observations, agreed to.

The Committee also submitted the following additional articles, which were successively adopted as presented:—

"No individuals shall be exempted from this levy except such as are unfit for it, and those who have given a previous personal service, or who have been relieved from personal service on payment of money, or on procuring substitutes in the terms and for the time prescribed by the law.

"The provincial deputations shall, every week, report the progress made in the execution of the present decree.

"Every individual who shall present two men armed and clothed, and not included in the drawing for soldiers, shall be exempted from service, provided that the men so presented possess the necessary qualifications and give satisfaction to the chief of the corps for which they are destined.

The young men who, before the commencement of the drawing, may offer to serve as volunteers during the present crisis, shall be received without deducting them from the quota to be furnished by their town, and shall be discharged immediately on peace and the national independence being secured."

The President here stated that the hour of adjournment was past, and that it was for the Cortes to decide whether the sitting should be permanent until the present business be disposed of.

The permanent sitting was ordered, and the committee presented the following article, which was also approved:—

"The measure contained in this decree, for the present extraordinary levy, shall not prevent the completion and carrying into effect of that directed by the order of the Cortes of the 3d instant, for the purpose that such reinforcement may be decreed in the next legislature, in a manner conformable to the new law."

The following communication from the Secretary of State for the Finance Department was then read:—

In pursuance of the measures which his Majesty's Government thought it necessary to submit yesterday to the Cortes, it now presents the following additional measures, having the same object in view;—

"1. That the Cortes be pleased to authorize his Majesty's Government to take produce in payment of the great arrears owing by the towns until the end of the first third of the present financial year; for the produce of which credit will be given, with the discount of a fifth part on account of the expense of carriage to the proper points of delivery.

"2. That it being necessary to collect in money what is owing by private individuals, the Government be authorized to enter into terms respecting the sum to be paid, according to the circumstances of the debt and the ability of the debtors, and to collect it in produce or effects, if that course should be judged advantageous,

"3. That to render prompt and effective the punctual payment in specie of what may become due after the first third of the present financial year, the finaucial authorities may resort to all legal measures of compulsion.

"4. That the Board of Public Credit shall transfer to the Government, to be repaid as soon as a Change of circumstances may take place, or at suitable periods in the two years following the conclusion of the war, if, unfortunately, it should be declared, all the articles of subsistence and equipment which that establishment may have in its possession, the value of which shall be properly determined.

"5. That the produce of the mines of lead, antimony, and quicksilver, which are applicable, may be transferred, in proper form, to the public credit.

"6. That the authority be so extended, that the Government may, with the proper formalities, make use of national property by sale or pledge.

"7. That the authority be so extended, that the Government may, with the proper formalities, make use of national property by sale or pledge.

"8. That the Government may be also authorized to raise anticipations on the produce of all the revenues and imposts of the State of every description; and to make on this security contracts for provisions and warlike munitions to supply garrisons and other necessary purposes.

"9. That the zeal of all corporations and individuals be incited; in order that they may supply the Government, either by way of gift or loan, with such sums as their patriotism and their desire to maintain unimpaired public liberty, may dictate to them thus to bestow, for the relief of the wants of the Treasury and the public defence."

It was ordered that this communication be referred to the Committee of Finance and Public Credit.

JOHN BULL.

FEBRUARY 23, 1823.

PARIS, FEB. 16.—Madame the Duchess of Angouleme has sustained a great loss in the death of her lady of honour, the Duchess de Sarente, who had been the inseparable companion of the daughter of Louis XVI. in all her adversities.

The King has been pleased to commute the punishment of Baudrillet and Duret, sentenced to death at the assize of Orleans for having been implicated in the second conspiracy of Saumur, into 20 years' imprisonment. They are the accomplices of Berton.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Pozzo di Borgo, had a long conference on Friday with Count Lagarde, our Ex-minister at Madrid. Yesterday evening he despatched an extraordinary courier to St. Petersburgh.

The Constitutionalists have taken Irati, without firing a shot, Torjos fortifies Roncesvalles, for the defence of Pampeluna against the expected march of the Duke of Angouleme.

Letters from Paris state, that the Duke d' Angouleme's departure for the army has been postponed.—The French Chambers are about to discuss the Budget: the Minister requires a loan.—A petition for peace has been prepared at Havre, and signed by a great number of the merchants of that place.

Letters from Puycerda, dated the 8th of February, announce, that on the morning of the 3d, the women and children who had escaped the massacre of the night preceding, were brought back to Seo. All the soldiers were made prisoners. The number of dead including women and children, is about 100.—Mina, on visiting the forts, found but little ammunition therein; the power magazines were all empty. He is now busied in provisioning the fortress; grain of every kind has been sent in from all sides.—P. S. We have just learned that Mina, with all his Staff, and a part of his army, has quitted the frontier to proceed to Barcelona.

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From Toulouse we learn, that Don A[illegible] ragnon, well known as the celebrated Trappiste, had taken out his passport on the 11th, for Bayonne, whence he is to proceed to Navarre.—*Journal des Debats.*

Palisadoes are placing round Madrid, and redoubts are constructed in the environs. All persons in the service of the Government work at these fortifications, which are directed by the Fifteen Generals commanding the Fifteen Districts of Madrid. Ballesteros has been deprived of the Commandership-in-Chief and although he asked it, he has not been reinstated in the Council of State. A change of Ministers is spoken of. Government, having become sensible of the necessity of putting an end to the proceedings of the Landaburian Club, has given indirect orders to close it; in consequence of which no meeting has been held since the 3d.— It is stated that Marshal the Duke of Treviso is to command a corps to be called the Army of Catalonia.—Marshal the Duke of Conegliano is to take the Commandership-in-Chief of the army destined to enter Catalonia. The departure of the Marquis de Lauriston, Minister of the Royal household, will not take place.—*Quotidienne.*

LISBON, FEB. 4.—The expedition for Bahia is still in the river. General Liuz de Rego is appointed to the command. He has applied to the Government for an addition of 4000 men, money, a line of battle ship, and two frigates; but these requests cannot be granted, at least not without delaying the expedition. The news from the Brazils state, that Bahia was closely pressed by 6000 Brazilian troops, and that there was a great want of provisions and of money; but the inhabitants, especially the Europeans, were animated with the greatest attachment to the Constitution.—We have been visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. The small craft in the river suffered considerably, and three large vessels are said to have been lost, one of them a Swede. There have been numerous wrecks on this coast. A French corvette of war, (said to be the Caroline) from Rochfort to Martinique, with 400 soldiers; three Portuguese, two English, and an American, have been lost near this city, and the whole coast is strewed with wreck and dead bodies.

By the Leeward Islands mail, letters from St. Thomas's to the 19 h ult. state the contest on the Spanish Main to be still continuing, and the chief advantage to be on the side of the Royalists. Morales had acquired possession of the greater part of the province of Coro, but had repaired to Maricaibo, in consequence of having heard of the march of Colonel Montilla from Santa Martha, with 2,000 men, to attack him in that position. Morales is said to have strengthened himself by the accession of natives who had deserted from the Independents.—A dreadful hurricane occurred at La Guayra on the 21st of December, by which 18 vessels, the whole number then in the harbour, were driven on shore and destroyed.

JANUARY 31ST.

Letters have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 5th October, by which it appears that tranquillity prevailed at Monte Video. General Le Cor continued at Canelones, at the head of about 2,000 men, who have declared their intention of supporting the new order of things in Brazil. The Portuguese troops, principally officers, who had refused siding with Le Cor, held the town of Monte Video for the King and Cortes of Portugal. But as Le Cor had rendered them inefficient by carrying off all the powder, he made no attack on the place, but left it to the merchants at Monte Video, to send away those troops to Lisbon, for which purpose 50,000 dollars had been subscribed; and the English Elizabeth was expected from Buenos Ayres to transport them to Lisbon.

A private express from Paris, received yesterday, states that at the delivery of the King's speech to the Chambers, the Spanish Embassador was not present, nor even the English Embassador.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.—A paragraph having appeared in our *Chronicle* of Thursday last, relating to the Northern discovery ships, which expressed anxious wishes for their safety and ultimate success, and proposing various plans towards ascertaining their progress or position, and affording them every assistance in case it should be found requisite, it is necessary to state that one probability of their success in obtaining a passage through some inlet on the north-west of Hudson's Bay, towards the Polar Sea, is from their not having been heard of by any of the traders from that part of the world. Another probability is, if the archipelago of islands continues from Melville Island towards Behring's Straits, so as to have kept back the pressure of the Polar ice towards the south upon the northern parts of America, it may have afforded a sailing passage. As all canoe traffic is narrowly circumscribed, and if islands, shoals, or circumstances kept them more off land, there was but little chance of Captain Franklin hearing of them; yet, at all the points he had visited, or from whatever he could learn, there was at the time he was on the coast a clear open sea. Again, if they could not succeed in the first year in finding a passage to the Pacific, they naturally would (rather than be discouraged by any apparently temporary impediment) pass another frozen winter where they were thus stopped. Their vessels are constructed upon the strongest principle, having been expressly built for, and having carried each, an 18-inch mortar at the battle of Algiers; they are, in addition, strengthened by having above six feet of solid timber strongly bolted on their bows, which are well fended with the best wrought iron; and an outward defence all round their sides, above and below their water-mark, of a line of strong planks, a foot thick, to resist the concussion and pressure of the ice. Besides their original complement of every possible necessary, the *Nautilus* transport, which accompanied them as far as the ice at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, there delivered to them above 20 additional chaldrons of coals, with numerous bullocks, sheep, and hogs. At the frozen season, the deer and other animals come in great quantities towards the sea; and when the water is open, there are the finest fish all along the coasts; these opportunities of gaining fresh supplies must be of the greatest advantage to their health. We make these statements to allay those apprehensions which the want of intelligence from the expedition must naturally create.—*Southampton County Chronicle.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Tuesday, February 11.

SIR HUDSON LOWE v. BARRY O'MEARA.

The Solicitor-General—I am to move your Lordships for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a person called Barry O'Meara, for several libels. I make this application on behalf of Sir Hudson Lowe. The libels of which Sir Hudson Lowe complains are contained in two volumes, entitled *A Voice from St. Helena, or Napoleon in Exile.*

The Lord Chief Justice.—Pray, Mr. Solicitor, how long has this work been in circulation?

The Solicitor-General.—It was originally published some time ago, but a new edition has very lately been put forth.

The Lord Chief Justice.—When was that edition published?

The Solicitor-General.—In November, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Justice.—And are you applying now on the ground of offensive matter introduced for the first time into that edition?

The Solicitor-General.—Certainly not for the first time; but I shall submit.—

Mr. Justice Bayley.—When was the first edition published?

The SolicitorGeneral—I believe in the summer, my Lord. I would submit, that it is the perseverering repetition of an offence of this kind which may compel an individual libelled to seek that redress which at first he may think needless. When Mr. O'Meara was appointed surgeon to Bonaparte, it was expressly stipulated that he should retain the character of a British officer; should be subject to the regulations of the British service; and should receive pay from his Sovereign. While he was engaged in this employment, he appears to have been studiously collecting materials for those libels of which Sir Hudson has reason to complain. After a considerable time, it was discovered that Mr. O'Meara had been forwarding letters from Bonaparte's suite to Europe, and he was accordingly sent home. On his return, he preferred charges against Sir Hudson Lowe, which underwent an examination, the result of which was, that the accuser was dismissed from his Majesty's service. This dismissal took place, not on any charge brought by Sir Hudson Lowe, but distinctly on the account which he himself gave of his own conduct at St. Helena. This circumstance heightened those feelings of hostility which induced Mr. O'Meara to give a false colouring to these measures which Sir Hudson Lowe, in a situation replete with difficulty, had conscientiously adopted. He complained that a great portion of this work was filled, not with direct and manly charges, but with insinuations of great oppression exercised by Sir Hudson Lowe towards his prisoner; and that these insinuations were frequently placed in the mouths of persons who were now prevented by death from denying that they ever used them. A direct insinuation was repeated in various forms, that he desired to shorten the life of his prisoner, and that he employed means to attain that atrocious purpose. With this view, he, in one passage, represented Bonaparte as informing him that Sir Hudson Lowe had proposed to dismiss O'Meara and substitute Mr. Baxter in his room; and that he urged this proposal twice, with great earnestness, but, as adding, that he refused it, and "never saw so horrid a countenance" as that of his gaoler. Now Sir Hudson Lowe well recollected this conversation, in which he proposed, not that Mr Baxter should take the place of O'Meara, but that his additional skill should be employed to remove the disease under which Napoleon was labouring. In another of these extraordinary and malignant libels, he represented Sir Hudson Lowe as expressing himself respecting his prisoner, in the presence of Major Texer, who was since dead, in language which he must have been insane to utter before witnesses. In other passages he represented Bonaparte as speaking to Sir Hudson Lowe, in language to which only one meaning could be ascribed, alluding to the fate of Edward II. and speaking of him as looking like "the hangman of the principality," and as a human fiend. He stated, that when he requested Bonaparte to see Baxter, he replied "No, he is too nearly connected with the governor, and the governor is——: he renders odious all that passes through his hands."

The Lord Chief Justice.—Does your affidavit state who is the publisher?

The Solicitor-General.—Yes, my Lord: we purchased a copy of him a week ago, and he has made an affidavit, stating that Mr. O'Meara is the author of the work.

Mr. Justice Best.—Did you not know that he was the author till then?

The Solicitor-General.—In a popular sense we certainly did; in a legal sense we did not.

[Here the Judges consulted together.]

The Lord Chief Justice said:—We are considering only of the lateness of the period in which this application is made. When rules are moved for against magistrates, we do not interfere unless the application is made in the first term after the misconduct alleged, or so early in the second term as to allow of cause being shown before its conclusion. I am not aware that the same rule has been peremptorily laid down in other cases, but the Court will consider the tardiness of the application as a reason for leaving the party to his ordinary remedies.

The Solicitor-General.—Your Lordships will consider that the party might regard the offence as not likely to be repeated; he might suppose that it would be unregarded.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Has there not been time to go before a Grand Jury?

Mr. C. Phillips.—My Lord, there have been three Grand Juries since the last edition.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—There have been four since the publication.

The Solicitor-General.—My Lord, it took some time to prepare a proper answer to these calumnies.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Have you many affidavits, Mr. Solicitor?

The Solicitor-General.—No, my Lord; but there is a very voluminous affidavit of Sir Hudson Lowe. I trust your Lordships will feel for the situation of Sir Hudson Lowe, who solemnly denies the black intentions charged on him, and declares that he discharged his anxious duties with all the moderation, the forbearance, and the kindness, of which his situation admitted.

The Lord Chief Justice.—You may take your rule; and in showing cause, perhaps you will show us authorities for our interfering at so late a period.

The Solicitor-General accordingly took his rule to show cause.

Paris papers of Thursday reached town yesterday. The *Etoile* says that Rear-Admiral Hamelin has sailed from Brest, and that the Duke d'Angouleme sets out for the army sooner than was expected. A report prevailed at Paris, that the Declaration of War against Spain would be forthwith published. The French army, says a letter from Paris, will enter Spain on or before the 15th of March.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE DE SAN LORENZO.—The Duke (late Ambassador at the French Court) left Paris on Tuesday with his Duchess, & in Calais there appeared every disposition to give him a very handsome reception, but the police prevented this. In Dover he was received on Monday in the most enthusiastic manner, the populace giving repeated cheers for Spanish freedom. Along the road from Blackheath he was hailed with continued huzzas. In the Kent-road a large concourse of people took the horses from the Ambassador's carriage and drew it in triumph over Westminster-bridge, through Regent-street, up to Portland place. The road along which the Duke passed was thronged with people who felt anxious to testify their respect to the late Representative of Spain in France, & their abhorrence of those principles which had compelled him to quit the French capital. In Portland-place an immense concourse had assembled, and their reiterated huzzas could not have been very pleasing to a near neighbour, the French Ambassador. The Duke appeared highly gratified at the reception, and through the medium of one of the Secretaries he expressed his warmest thanks. The Duke is a man of about 40 years of age, of noble mien, and extremely affable manners. During the invasion of the French, he carried on the war against them as a Colonel of Infantry, and frequently distinguished himself. The reception the Duke has met with from our countrymen will be followed by other demonstrations equally unequivocal. Arrangements for a Public Meeting, on a grand scale, are making.

REFORM.—Mr. Canning says, that "he and those who vote with him" (the Boroughmongers and Placemen) "oppose it, because they think that, with all its acknowledged imperfections, the House of Commons is still adequate to the discharge of the functions assigned to it by the Constitution—because they dread change more than they desire improvement—and because they were content with the operation of the present system."—No doubt *they* are; but what say the suffering millions of England?

About half-past twelve on Thursday se'n night the public were attracted to Plymouth, cattle market, in consequence of notice which had been previously given, that a man, at that time and place, was to dispose of his wife by public sale! The report which accompanied the notice stated that the *lady* was not only young and handsome, but that she had *rode* to town in the morning on her own horse, of her own free will and accord, and with consent of her husband, who was to act the part of auctioneer on the occasion; and that she would, moreover, in the course of a few days, succeed to 6000l. which her then (and as it still happens, her present) husband could not touch. The concourse of spectators was immense, and they were not kept waiting long, the husband and the wife having appeared in the market place exactly (at the appointed time, the latter accompanied by the hostler of the Lord Exmouth Inn, Old Town.

The husband put *the article* up at once, and asked for bidders—"Five shillings," was the first offer—"ten" the next—"fifteen" the third—and so on, until the ostler aforesaid bad "three pounds;" when to the [illegible] ment of the auctioneer, as w[illegible] two constables took poss[illegible] vident disappoin[illegible] ll as of the lady. [illegible] ession of the *goods*, and with them the auctioneer, and carried them directly to the Guildhall where the chief Magistrate was then sitting. The parties were placed before the Mayor. The husband, named Brock, and who resides at or in the neighbourood of Ivy bridge on being asked why he had committed so illegal an act as to attempt the sale of his wife in the way he had been doing? he very innocently said—"They were both willing, and he did not think there was any harm in doing it—they had not lived together for a considerable time—they had been married about two years and a half, and she brought him a child "three weeks after marriage!" which until after it was born, he never knew any thing about; that the child soon after died; that he got a coffin for it, paid the expenses of the funeral, and put it *comfortably* out of the way, without ever reproaching his wife with her conduct; but all would not do. She soon after deserted him, notwithstanding his kindness and went to live with another man, by whom she had one child since and he was informed she was again pregnant with another.

On being asked who had advised or told him that he could sell his wife he said many people in the country told him he could do it; and that in consequence of her coming to him and saying that a person would give him 20l., and take her altogether clean off his hands (3l. in hand, and 17l. more at Christmas), he had had her advertised for sale in Modbury on three separate market days, and had come to Plymouth that morning by her appointment to get the business finished.

The lady, a good-looking young woman, stated, that she and her husband could not agree and that in consequence, as she knew of a person who would take her, and give 20l. for the bargain, she wished to get separated from him, and she had been told by different persons that the thing could be done, by public sale in the market-place on a market day.

On being asked the name of the person who was to buy her, she said it was Kane, and that he lived near Plymstook: she further said he had disappointed her in not coming forward to bid as he promised, and that in consequence she had employed the hostler of the inn where she put up her horse to bid for her if the price did not exceed 20l. She said she had left her own horse, by the way on account of its having a sore back, and borrowed one in lieu of it of a person near Ivy-bridge, with whom she stated herself to be in habits of intimacy.

After a good deal of consultation, it was determined upon that the parties should be bound over to answer the charge at the ensuing sessions; but their own recognizances were taken, neither of them being able to find sureties.

An English Duke, who has been staying some time with his mother-inlaw, and other branches of his family at Naples, is, we believe, returned to Rome. Whilst at Naples, his Grace is reported to have admired the sister of an Imperial Ambassador resident at that Court, and what is very remarkable, the same Lady is said to have also fascinated a certain *Prince*, who has recently returned to this country. The fortunate Lady's sister, who is the wife of the Ambassador, is reported to be one of the most beautiful women in Europe.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ANIMAL SYMPATHY.—On the day of the great thaw, a spaniel was obs[illegible]site to Thionville, floating down th[illegible]ces of ice. It is[illegible] dog got into that [illegible] set up piteous cries. Having passed one of the dogs belonging to the decoys on the left of the Moselle, that intrepid animal dashed into the river, soon reached the unfortunate spaniel, and seizing him by the neck swam on shore with him amidst the acclamations of the spectators.—*French paper.*

LONDON DRINKING.—It is calculated that not less than 65,000 pipes of wine, 10,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are annually drank in the metropolis.

A good life of Sir C. Wren is a desideratum in biographical literature, various and vigorous as his genius was in many other branches of knowledge besides Architecture. He had also great intercourse with many eminent characters who flourished in the eventful times of Charles II. William and Anne. Mr. Elmes the Architect, we hear, has finished a history of this celebrated man, after many year's devotion to the subject.

On Wednesday, at a Court of Common Council, the Report of the Commitee recommending the rebuilding of London Bridge was agreed to, after considerable discussion; in the course of which it was stated, that the Commitee had 60 plans laid before them, and they had decided on one, the cost of which was to be but 360,000l.

At *Soirse* in Paris, an Ultra Marquis vehemently declaiming in favour of France going to war with Spain on the old text—"If your neighbour's house be in flames, it is time to look after your own," was suddenly silenced by a lady observing, 'Yes, Monsieur, but take care that you don't mistake an illumination for a fire."

Extract of a letter from Paris,—It is confidently stated here, that the Duke of Angouleme was very reluctant to accept the command of the Army of Observation; & that when he at last assented, he expressed a wish that "he might be shot in the first engagement, for he forsaw in the war the ruin of his family." Strange, that a Prince taking so just a view of the probable issue of this nefarious war, should lend himself as an accessory to the commission of an useless crime. M. de Talleyrand, who whenever his country is in a despe[illegible]is, is in the habit of contributing a [illegible]ration, has on the present disast[illegible]rate cri[illegible]ced of the following [illegible]ke for her consola[illegible]ast) seems to have [illegible]ous occasion been delive[illegible]—*La guerre bon mot*, which (in its last clause at le[illegible]h Spain d'Espagne est inevitable et infaisable: War wi[illegible] inivotable and impracticable.